THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1868. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 135

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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HEBREW CALENDAR.

A. M. 5628.

1st Tisri, 30th September.....1867.
1st Cheshvan, 30th October....."
1st Kislev, 29th November....."
1st Tebet, 27th December....."
1st Shebat, 25th January.....1868.
1st Adar, 27th February....."
1st Nisan, 24th March....."
1st Kyar, 23d April....."
1st Sivan, 22d May....."
1st Tammuz, 21st June....."
1st Ab, 20th July....."
1st Elul, 19th August.....

Ash Wednesday, 26th February.....1868.
Maundy Thursday, 9th April.....
Good Friday, 10th April.....
Easter Sunday, 12th April.....
Ascension, 21st May.....
Pentecost, 31st May.....
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. jan1 ghl tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.

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LEILA SCOTT, No. 289. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Alcuin, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 293. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—204 Front street. John J. Worsham, 33d, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

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R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Sec.

TEMPLAR.

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MEMPHIS Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mebarah, 32d, G. M.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.

MEMPHIS Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th. H. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.; ——, Sec.

CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th. No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M. W.; H. T. Tomkinson, 32d, Sec.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K.—h, 30th. No. 1. Henry F. Woodard, 32d, Comm.; William Y. Clrode, 32d, Rec.

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Attorneys at Law,
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nov8 tf

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Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee—ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 8th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

Christian E. Theime,

of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, or for his use, and the delivery of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at office No. 45 Main street, in Waldran block, Memphis, Tenn., before Thomas J. Latham, Esq., Register, on the 28th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Memphis, Tenn., 8th day of January, A. D., 1868. JOSEPH CARTER,
J. M. TOMEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Western District of Tennessee.

By J. B. BINGHAM,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
jan9 2t

Case No. 128.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Solomon Cohen, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Solomon Cohen, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 4th day of January, A. D. 1868.

WM. Y. CHODE, Assignee, etc.,
No. 450 Main street, Waldran Block.
jan8 law3w sun sat fri

NOTICE.

THE Nonconnah Turnpike Company and Wolf River Plank Company will hold their Annual Meeting on the 4th January, 1868, at Doyal Pearson's. D. G. JAMES, President.
DOYAL PEARSON, Secretary.
December 2, 1867. dec25 1w

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN MASONIC TEMPLARISM.
NO. 2.

Baldwyn Encampment, we are told, claims to have existed from the year 1118. Let us see if there is any *real* history as to the origin of *Masonic* Templarism in England.

In an article on Masonic Documents, Antiquities, etc., by Bro. JOHN YARKER, P. Z. K. T.-Pt., P. E. C., Rose Croix, etc., which treats of Jerusalem Encampment, at Manchester, England, and is to be found in the first number of the *Masonic Press*, (January, 1866) a magazine published in London, we find the following passages:

"The history of the "Jerusalem," the oldest Encampment in Lancashire, commenced in 1786, but many old Freemasons firmly believe that long prior to the issue of warrants for these degrees, they were practiced under the sanction of the Blue Lodges. Indeed, as the Athol Grand Lodge acknowledged the Temple Knights as a Masonic degree, their charters for Masonry, on the "Ancient system as practiced throughout the world," would appear to have rendered any other warrant unnecessary. It is deeply to be regretted that the constitution of the Order in former years, was such as must, of necessity, have prevented the preservation of the documents which

[illegible] the hieroglyphics of the first three degrees presented considerable difference to the present system. They were Christian, and named Jeannite Masonry, and meetings were held in the crypt under York Minster, and their lectures state that "there were three Craft Degrees received under different appellations," *i. e.*, in different countries.

It is very probable, if not certain, that there must be minutes, etc., in existence of older Encampments, Rose Croix, etc., than this of which we are now treating; and the principal object of these papers is to endeavour to draw out these interesting documents in further and more ample illustration of the venerable fabric of Genuine ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONRY.

It was, we see, the *Athol* Grand Lodge (Dermott's) that acknowledged the Temple Knights as a Masonic Degree. If the reader recollects that soon after that Grand Lodge was formed, as early, perhaps, as 1750, some brethren who had been in France had brought over to England the Elu, Ecossais and Royal Arch Degrees, and these were worked in Lodge 94 that met at the Ben Jonson's Head, Spitalfields, "every third Lodge night, under the designation of Ancient Masonry;" and that the Elu Degree, we are told by all the writers, became the KADOSH, or the 24th of the Rite of Perfection and 30th of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; we shall see the meaning and importance of the statement that James II granted a Warrant from Arras in 1721 (when Charles Edward Stuart established a Chapter of Rose Croix in 1747), authorizing certain *London* Knights to confer the Rose Croix and "*Kadosh Templar*" Degrees; and that in 1786, the "Templar *ne plus ultra*" was the 25th (24th) Degree of the Continental Rite. *The Kadosh was called in the Rituals the "ne plus ultra of Masonry." This is why the Cerneau Sup. Council* 33d exercised the right to create a Grand Encampment of Templars.

That is precisely where Templarism came from. It and the Rose Croix came to England from France together; and both were borrowed, as the Royal Arch was, and as the Red Cross degree long after was, from the Rite of Heredom or Perfection.

It seems, too, that Bro. Yarker did not *know* of any *older* records of any Encampment than those of the one whereof he was writing.

How Encampments were chartered, will appear by the following documents, published in the same article by Bro. Yarker:

"The next document, on a loose sheet of foolscap, is a copy of the petition for the warrant, and is as follows:

"To the Right Worshipful, the Grand Master of all England, the Grand Wardens and the rest of the Brethren of the Grand Lodge, the humble petition of John Hassall, Joseph Carter and John Watson, Knight Templars, most humbly showeth:

That your petitioners being inhabitants of the town of Manchester, in the county Palatine of Lancaster, and there being no Royal Encampment of Knight Templars in this town and neighborhood, and your petitioners having a great desire of assembling and holding one in due and legal form, and having connected themselves with a sufficient number of Knight Templars to hold the same, but having no authority to assemble and form, we therefore, your petitioners, most humbly beg that it would be pleased to grant us such authority, power, warrant or constitution so to assemble, form and sit, and also to give sanction to our other proceedings under the same according to the ancient usages peculiar to such Order, and that such warrant may be obtained with all convenient speed; in doing which you will confer the greatest obligation, gentlemen and Brethren, on us who are, with all due deference, your Right Worshipful's most obedient and humble servants and Brethren,

JOHN HASSALL,
JOSEPH CARTER,
JOHN WATSON,
Petitioners.

MANCHESTER, June 11, 1786. No. 36.

The following letter accompanied the petition, and is copied on the second leaf of the sheet of foolscap before mentioned:

MANCHESTER, June 11, 1786.

Sir: If you please to attend at the Grand Lodge in York, and lay the annexed petition before them, and desire to know if a K. T. warrant may be obtained; if it may, let it be done with all convenient speed, and send a letter as soon as you can, to let us know when we may expect it; and if Mr. Sinclair could bring the warrant down with him, when he comes to Manchester Sessions, it would do well, and he should be satisfied for his trouble; or if it could be sent by the Manchester coach, well secured, before that time—and if the Grand Lodge could tell us how to send the money for the warrant, or who to pay it to here, that they might receive it in York, or if Mr. Sinclair's taking it with him when he returns from Manchester Sessions would be acceptable, or any of these ways, or any other that the Grand Lodge think fit, it should be complied with, and you would much oblige

Your humble servants and Brethren,

JOHN HASSALL,
JOSEPH CARTER,
JOHN WATSON.

Direct for John Hassall, Boodle street, Manchester.

The same article is continued in the second number of the *Press*, and we make the following extracts:

"In the copy of the Minutes for the Warrant, Lodge No. 298 is mentioned. The Minute-Book of this Lodge is in possession of the Encampment, *and the By-Laws bear the signature of Laurence Dermott*, about 1757, so that it was constituted by the Second Grand Ancient, Grand Lodge of England. [At the date here mentioned, the Grand Lodge of York had been dormant for many years, but was revived by some of its old members, with Brother Drake as its Grand Master.] This body first made their appearance about 1739, as protesting against the continued innovations of the London Grand Lodge of 1717," [these innovations consisting, *solely*, in the transfer of J. from the 1st to the 2d, and of B. from the 2d to the 1st.—P.], and eventually they were reorganized by the Grand Lodge at York, as the Representatives of what was termed Ancient Masonry in the South. About this period, also, the Chevalier Ramsay, a Representative of the Stuarts, advocated his theory to reconcile all differences, viz: 'that the first Masons were a society of Christian Knights; that the Knights were obliged to employ Pagan builders, and that with the intention of converting them to Christianity, they established the three first symbolic ceremonies." There can be but little doubt that the Grand Lodge established in London, by Dr. Desaguiliers and others, in 1717, was the legitimate representative of the London Operative Lodges of Freemasons, more particularly the Lodge of Saint Paul's." * * *

"It appears certain from the minutes of the Freemasons Lodges of Scotland, that Dr. Anderson stamped a very different character upon their proceedings when he visited Edinburg in 1722; though "Ancient" Masonry, according to the Royal Order of Scotland, 'H. R. M. and R. S. Y. A. S.," claimed to be of ancient date in that country. The former, according to Bro. Donald Campbell's *Calendar*, being the ancient Scottish ceremony of Masonry, and the latter an Order of Knighthood, under the profession of Robert Bruce, amalgamated with the Templars who fought at Bannockburn." * * *

"It appears, in a letter from the Duke of Perth to Lord Ogilby, that on Tuesday, the 24th September, 1745, by appointment, there was a Solemn Chapter of the Ancient Chivalry of the Temple of Jerusalem, held in the Audience-room at Holyrood House. Not more than ten Knights were present, for since my Lord of Mar demitted the office of Grand Master, no general meeting has been called save in our own North Convent. Our noble Prince [Charles Edward Stuart], he says, looked most gallantly in the white robe of the Order; took his profession like a worthy Knight; and after receiving the congratulations of all present, did now that he would restore the Temple higher than it was in the days of William the Lion. Then the Lord of Athol did demit its Regent and his Royal Highness was elected Grand Master." * * *

Thus become the Grand Master of Scottish Templars, the Prince also assumed the Grand Mastership of Heredom and the Rose Croix, and when finally defeated, exercised his powers in France. The records of his action remain there. It is quite certain that the Elu Degrees were intended to represent the coming punishment of the principal opponents of Charles I, who brought him to the block. For one of the assassins is called Romvel, which evidently means *Oromwell*; and another, Hobbhen, which is as evidently Bohun, an earl of Essex, Commander-in-chief of the first Parliamentary army. And the Kadesh was the Templar Order, concealed under a Hebrew name.

[TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

The Savannah *Republican* expresses an opinion on cotton as a precarious crop:

The developments of the last few months have given almost undoubted evidence of the fact that, under the present tax on cotton, and the high price of labor for its cultivation, England has grown to be a most dangerous rival of the United States in the production of short cotton, on account of the cheap system of labor in her possessions, and the liberal encouragement given by her to those who raise it. Unless our government should change its policy and foster in all reasonable ways its culture, and unless cheaper labor can be obtained, the future cultivation of short cotton will bankrupt nearly all who have the nerve to try it next year, and risk consequences whatever they may be. It will be found by planters generally that factors will not give that accommodation next year that they gave this, because it would be too hazardous to do so. Many of the planters are far behind with the present crop, and are in certainly a pitiable condition and will need help. They must not allow labor to control capital at pleasure, but insist upon a compromise on middle ground. It will be better in the end for the planter, factor and laborer to do so than to make agreements on too liberal grounds, which they may fail to carry out, and all meet with sad and ruinous disappointment, as is the case with very many this year.

Unless they can reduce the price of labor, the planters had better abandon the idea of cotton altogether, and devote their entire energies to cereals, which would pay better in the end. Even in Florida and on the islands where they produce cottons that cannot be compared with by any portion of the globe, we cannot see, from facts we learn daily, how they can succeed at the enormous price it costs to produce it. It would be much better for those in the large cotton regions to be more careful in contracting for another crop, and not to promise anything beyond what they could reasonably expect to be able to pay, to reward the laborer sufficiently for his labor, and at the same time realize something for the use of their lands, stock and services rendered by themselves. We advise the Florida planters, particularly, to pay more attention to provisions than heretofore, and the Georgia planters to corn, wheat, etc. If the same labor had been expended in the culture of corn in Florida and wheat in Georgia, the people of both sections would have been in a much more desirable condition.

A Comedy of Errors.

From the N. Y. Express, December 26.]

Those enterprising fellows, the newspaper reporters, must have got things badly mixed up in their peregrinations about town Christmas eve. One of them, in writing up his experience for a morning paper, tells us:

"At midnight, the following chimes and carols were performed on the Trinity Church bells:

"Processional:—'O come all ye faithful;' Venite; Te Deum, Jubilate; Nicene Creed—Merbeck; Anthem—'Let us go even into Bethlehem, Hopkins (London); Offertory 'For unto us a child is born,' Handel; Kyrie, Sanctus, Gloria in Excelsis, Calkin in B flat; Recessional—From lands that see the sun arise."

'To hear Trinity chimes ring,' the 'Te Deum,' the 'Creed,' the 'Offertory,' etc., most certainly have been a rich entertainment—but we guess none but a reporter (B flat?) was lucky enough to hear beyond anything of the kind—except in his Christmas morning dreams.

Another indefatigable genius indulges in the following ingenious muddle:

"As the midnight hour pealed forth at St Albans the voices of the choristers were heard pealing forth the ancient hymn, *Apostle fidelis*, and immediately the procession emerged from the sacristy door. It was headed by a cross-bearer, followed by numerous acolytes; then came two youths bearing banners, the one having an effigy of St. Alban, the patron saint of the church, and the other the symbols of the Holy Supper. Two boys followed, bearing immense lighted wax tapers, and these were succeeded by the choristers and visiting clergy. Last of all came the celebrant, the Rev. Charles W. Morrill, cuts and glorious poultry. Housewives threaded their way with a calculating look upon their faces, which proclaimed that they knew to a Rector of the church, supported by the Rev. M. C. McWalter, B. Noyes, Deacon of Honor, and the Rev. Oliver Prescott, sub deacon."

We had always heard that St. Albans was famous for the picturesqueness of its Christmas and saint's day processions, but who could have thought that the gentlemanly rector who is said to be a person of rare good taste, would thus be sandwiching in a lot of "glorious poultry" between the ministers and the chorus singers! We do not wonder that the poultry had a "calculating look," and threaded their way up the aisle as if they knew a thing or two. The peacock, in fact, must have been the one, to present the novelties of "advanced ritualism" in a new and more striking light then ever—and if the low church folks are wise, they will look to it.

The Valley Bank of Virginia.

The Alexandria *Journal* says: Deputy United States Marshal Duncan arrived from Winchester, Virginia, Saturday night, having in charge $100,000 in gold and greenbacks, part of the assets of the Bank of the Valley, which were placed in the vaults of one of the Washington banks, to await the results of a suit brought by the Merchants Bank of Baltimore vs. the Valley Bank, now pending before Judge Underwood's Court at Richmond. In the suit the Court appointed Mr. Hamilton G. Fant receiver, to wind up the affairs of the Winchester concern. Its assets were stated at one million. We presume the sum named above would cover all of its present available funds.

AN EXCHANGE, speaking of the arrangements being made in Tammany Hall for the publication of Dana's paper, says: Tammany Hall has undergone such a transformation that its oldest friend could hardly recognize it. Editorial rooms, composing rooms, publication office, press rooms, and every department of a great newspaper office are now to be found in the places once sacred to the Sachems and Wiskiuskies. The expense of starting the new enterprise, including the $150,000 paid for the *Sun*, the cost of new type, cases, etc., and of altering and furnishing Tammany Hall, is about $350,000. Most of the present staff of the *Sun* will be retained, and no change will be made in the appearance of the paper for sometime. If Dana and his backers get back their $350,000 they will be lucky.

INSURANCE.

Three-fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the
Georgia Home Insurance Co.,
OF COLUMBUS, GA.
[INCORPORATED 1859.]

Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $100,000

LIBERAL CONDITIONS — EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par value on renewals.

MOORE & WEST, Agents,
23½ Madison street.

Southern
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE REMOVED
TO NO. 17 MADISON STREET.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the
Southern Life Insurance Company
Of Memphis, held on the 2d instant, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. C. Brinkley,	Sam. Tate,
Amos Woodruff,	F. S. Davis,
C. P. Norris,	W. A. Gwyn,
L. Howes,	G. W. McLarn,
P. R. Wills,	C. C. Spencer,
G. W. Frazer,	N. N. Forrest,
Jacob Weller,	W. H. De BeVoise,
	Frank White.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directory, the following officers were unanimously elected:

President.....G. W. McCARD.
Vice Presidents.....R. C. BRINKLEY and SAM TATE.
Secretary.....BEN MAY.
Treasurer.....F. S. DAVIS. nov26

UNITED STATES
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF BALTIMORE, August 1st, 1867.

Cash Capital Paid In, - - $250,000
Surplus Assets, - - - $105,892 58

Board of Directors,
(Elected July, 1867):

R. K. Hawley,	William Dean,
Charles T. Morris,	John J. Abrahams,
John W. Randolph,	Franklin Hopkins
Wm. H. Cathcart,	Richard Fonder,
Geo. A. Coleman,	D. T. Mo ton,
Thos. Sonz,	Jas. G. Ramsay,
Jas. T. Randolph,	Robert Carroll,
John S. Gilman,	John Turnbull, Jr.,
Philip Sherwood,	Caleb B. Hynes,
A. H. Schulz,	Alfred Bay.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Agent,
oct3 tf 274½ Main street.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Connecticut.

S. D. M'CLURE,
No. 280 Main Street, Bethel Building,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
—GENERAL AGENT FOR—
TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.

POLICIES valid in any part of the United States, Europe, and the Southern portion of South America, during any and all seasons of the year. oct2 daw tf

DE SOTO
Insurance and Trust Company
OF MEMPHIS,
Office in Company's Building, No. 42 Madison street.

CAPITAL, $300,000!!

Board of Directors:

Wm. M. Farrington,	W. R. Galbreath,
John Johnson,	C. B. Church,
J. J. Rawlings,	C. W. Geyer,
	W. B. Greenl g.

WM. M. FARRINGTON, President.
J. G. LONSDALE, Secretary.

This Company Insures against loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks. se8

HERNANDO
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Madison Street.

THIS Company is now doing a General Insurance Business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

S. B. WILLIAMSON, : : : President.
BEN MAY, : : : : : : : Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

A. VACCARO, S. H. DUNSCOMB,
S. B. WILLIAMSON, M. L. MEACHAM,
HENRY LAIRD, E. McDAVITT,
D. H. TOWNSEND.

jy10 tf

JOHN R. SPEED, JAMES A. CARPENTER.
Of Speed, Donoho & Strange. Louisville, Ky.
SPEED & CARPENTER,
—AGENTS OF THE—
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Cmop'y,
HARTFORD; CAPITAL, $17,000,0000.

WE present one of the strongest companies in the United States, and desire particularly that persons wishing LIFE INSURANCE should call and see us. We require but little money. The Company is entirely mutual.
SPEED & CARPENTER,
42 Madison street, Memphis.
dec5 im

INSURANCE.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Home Insurance Company of NEW YORK.
Assets.....$3,785,503 40

Security Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.
Assets.....$1,002,706 63

Enterprise Insurance Company OF CINCINNATI.
Assets.....$1,000,000

Putnam Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital.....$500,000

THE well established reputation of these Companies for prompt and non-liable dealing, and their large Cash Assets, commend them to the favor of Business Men and Property Holders who desire reliable insurance, for either Fire or Marine. We represent no companies but those duly authorized by State and local laws. All losses adjusted and paid at this agency.

Vredenburg & Sylvester,
General Insurance Agents, No. 11 Madison street (up stairs), Memphis, Tenn. nov 21

Ninety-Sixth Semi-Annual Expose.

Total Losses Paid, : : $21,371,972 57.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn,
JULY 1, 1867.

ASSETS—AT MARKET VALUE:

Cash on hand and in bank	$515,893 39
Real Estate	248 993 02
Mortgage Bonds	76,350 00
Bank Stock	1,203,400 00
United States, State and City Stock and other public securities	1,981,836 86
	$4,650,953 27
Less liabilities, claims not due and unadjusted	377,668 46
Net assets	$4,273,289 81

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.

☞ Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

Applications for insurance will be promptly attended to. H. A. LITTLETON & CO., nov9 Agents.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Assets, over Six and a Half Million Dollars.

ISSUES Policies on all the different plans, and at as low rates as Safety and Prudence will justify. Takes a note for Half the Premium, thereby you get double the amount of insurance with the same sum in cash spent in all Cash Companies. Call and see its advantages, offered by the Agents at 22½ Madison street, up-stairs. oct 3m

MOORE & WEST, Agents.

CONSTABLE'S SALE—By virtue of an execution to me directed from the office of P. H. Heinrich, a Justice of the Peace, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the 15th day of January, 1868, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following property, to-wit: One Frame House, fronting on south street, lot No. 1, block No. 4, Butler's subdivision, 50 feet front on South street, and running back 25 feet, together with the household interest of Peter Pice in and to said lot, being a lease for twenty years, to satisfy an execution in my hands in favor of John L. Richberg vs. Peter Dice.

This 4th day of January, 1868.
H. BENSDORF, S. C. S. C.
ja5 10t

WHITEMAN BROS.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
PRINTING PAPER,
No. 59 Northeast cor. Public Square, Nashville. | No. 37 South Court Street, Memphis.

MAYDWELL & ANDERSON,
MARBLE WORKS.
No. 59 Union Street,
Between Second and Third.

Notice.

To all whom it may concern:

I WILL apply, at the February Term of the County Court of Shelby county, for Letters of Administration on the estate of James W. Williams, deceased. W. G. LANCASTER.
Memphis, Tenn., January 7, 1868.
ja8 3dwtaw

COTTON -- COMMISSION

FARGASON, CORDES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
32 FRONT STREET,
jal 1m MEMPHIS.

RALPH WORMELEY, W. S. PICKETT, LEVI JOY, J. D. USSERY.
WORMELEY, JOY & CO.,
37 Adams Street,
Wholesale Grocers,
COTTON FACTORS,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Pratt's Improved Cotton Gins.
First October Next in our
NEW BUILDING ADAMS STREET,
Near Worsham House, Memphis.

W. S. PICKETT & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

WE are now entering upon our twentieth year of business in Memphis, and the seventh in New Orleans, and solicit a continuance of patronage from our friends and the public generally. Our house in

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, FINANCIAL EDITOR.
HARRY BEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.

Editorial Rooms—No. 14 JEFFERSON STREET, UP STAIRS.
Business Office—No. 13 JEFFERSON STREET.
Business Manager—JOHN AINSLIE.

AGENTS.

J. D. Rasberry, general agent for Arkansas
Chu E. Reardon, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Thruston, Van Buren, Ark.
Read Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jno. R. Eakin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. R. Winfield, Camden, Ark.
C. G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to TYRANNY, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissolved; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER IS JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

The following named gentlemen are hereby appointed a Central Executive Committee for the District of West Tennessee:

SHELBY COUNTY.—M. D. L. Stewart, Alfred T. Lacey, Jesse W. Page.
WEAKLEY COUNTY.—William P. Caldwell.
DYER COUNTY.—Charles Gibbs.
GIBSON COUNTY.—Wise A. Cooper.
MADISON COUNTY.—W. W. Gates.
HARDEMAN COUNTY.—Judge Miller.
MCNAIRY COUNTY.—S. L. Warren.

With full power to appoint a Congressional Executive Committee for the 7th and 8th Congressional Districts of the State, with power to appoint Executive Committees for the several counties composing their respective Congressional Districts.

By order of the State Central Executive Committee of the Conservative party for the State of Tennessee.

A JUDICIAL OPINION.

We have had lying upon our table for several weeks, the opinion and decision of Judge HILL of the United States District Court, in Mississippi, on the application of Colonel MCCARDLE for discharge from imprisonment, on return to a writ of Habeas Corpus.

This remarkable opinion has hardly attracted the public attention, outside of Mississippi, nor have we met anywhere with a formal review of it.

And yet it deserves the very serious consideration of the jurists and press of the country, and indeed of all men who thought that the time had gone by when any people of English descent could be entirely deprived of the protection of the Courts, and subjected to the absolute and arbitrary power of a military officer above the Courts and beyond the reach of the law.

The case, as stated by the Judge, was this:

The petition alleges that the petitioner has been arrested and is held in confinement by Maj.-Gen. A. C. Gillem, commanding the United States forces in the State of Mississippi, in pursuance to an order issued by Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding the Fourth Military District, who claims authority for so doing under what is known as the Reconstruction Acts of the Congress of the United States; that as he is informed, the charges against him for which he is arrested was made, are, that he obstructed the enforcement of the said Reconstruction Acts, in this, that as the editor of the *Times*, a newspaper published in the city of Vicksburg, he advised the voters not to vote in the late election, or if they did, to vote against a Convention; that his said arrest and imprisonment are in contravention of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The return states that the petitioner was arrested, and is held in custody, upon charges preferred against him, and upon which he is now on trial before a tribunal of competent jurisdiction, a copy of which with the proceedings had are filed as part of the return. Upon this return the petitioner by his counsel moves the court for his discharge for the reason that the grounds set forth in the return do not constitute sufficient cause for his arrest and imprisonment, which he is resisted by respondent's counsel. Two questions are presented:

1st. Is the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, which by its term authorizes the commanding general of this district to prevent disorder, to protect the citizens in their person and property, to arrest and punish disturbers of the peace and criminals, and if in his opinion it is necessary for that purpose, to constitute military commissions or tribunals, so far as these powers are attempted to be conferred, is in contravention of, and repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

2d. Does this act of Congress confer upon the commanding general the right to cause the petitioner to be arrested and put upon his trial before said military commission for the causes set forth in the answer and return.

It is quite too certain to be denied, that, even admitting the Reconstruction Acts to be constitutional, and all their provisions valid, no person can lawfully be arrested and held in imprisonment, or tried by any Court or Military Commission under *them*, for anything which is not expressly made an offence against the United States, by *some* act of Congress. A man cannot be arrested for an act that is not an offence against some law.

Is there any law of Congress which makes it a crime to obstruct the enforcement of the Reconstruction Acts, by urging the people of a Province not to vote on the question of calling a Convention, or to vote against it?

Thre is of course none prior to the Reconstruction Acts themselves. Do those acts make it an offence?

The Commanding Generals are authorized by them to *prevent disorder* and to arrest and punish *disturbers of the peace and criminals*.

It is certainly not necessary to argue that here is no new offence defined. There is only provision made for preventing and punishing offences known to the law before. What *a disturbance of the peace* is, every man of common sense knows. It is *a breach of the peace*,—a phrase well known to the English law for centuries, and having a well settled legal meaning. By the Constitution of the United States and those of many of the particular States, Senators and Representatives are privileged from arrest, except in cases of "treason, felony and *breach of the peace*." And the phrase means unlawful acts of actual violence, prohibited by the law, and for which the party may be indicted and punished. It is not a breach or disturbance of the peace for the press to publish the grossest libels; and it would be absurd to *argue* that it is no breach of the peace to publish articles urging men to refrain from exercising a right, as that of voting, which they are free to exercise or not as they please; or urging them to exercise it in a particular way.

The power "to prevent disorder" cannot be construed to mean the power to silence the press, even if its publications were likely to lead to disorder. The meaning of the phrase is to prevent riots, outbreaks and emeutes, by the use of military force and repression. Penal offences cannot be created by implication. It cannot be argued, that the General has power to prevent disorder; such an article published in a newspaper is likely to lead to and provoke disorder, or even has done it, and therefore is made an offence by the grant of power to prevent it; wherefore, that no more of the kind may be published, the Editor or Publisher may be arrested and imprisoned.

The Judge said that the Court had no power to pass judgment upon any political question arising under the reconstruction acts; and that the aid of the Court was invoked under that provision of the laws of the United States which authorizes the Courts to discharge from custody persons held in contravention of the Constitution, laws or treaties of the United States. Then he said:

I may as well say now, that in all cases of offense against the acts of Congress, of which any Court of the United States held in this State has jurisdiction, the Court having the jurisdiction, alone can try and punish the offender, and Congress has no power to confer such authority upon any other tribunal; certainly not upon any military commission, nor can such power be conferred upon any such tribunal for the violation of any State law in time of peace, in any State in which the people are living under a constitution, made by the citizens of the State, and laws made in pursuance thereto, enforced by the officers elected and qualified in pursuance thereto, or in any of the Territories where Congress has provided proper civil tribunals. When the Constitution was made, it wisely provided as a means of protection to the citizen that he should only be tried by a fair and impartial jury, it was upon the presumption that in every State there was an independent judiciary established for the trial of such offenses under the constitution and laws of the State, hence it becomes important for us to ascertain if we can, whether or not there is now such a civil tribunal in the State of Mississippi.

We do not suppose that the Judge could have meant to say that if in any State there should not be an independent judiciary established for the trial of offences, a party would wholly lose his right, when charged with an offence against the laws either of the State or the United States, to be tried by a jury. It would be a novel position to assume that a great constitutional guarantee could be so annulled; and that a Legislature or Congress could constitutionally deprive a people of the right of trial by jury, by abolishing or failing to establish courts.

Moreover, granting that this could be done, and that, there being no courts, the Government could resort to and legalize Military Commissions, the first question in every case would be, whether the party was charged with *an offence known to the law*. If not, he could not be tried, if there were courts; and if none, he could as little be tried by a Military Commission.

The first question, therefore, for the Court to consider, was whether any such offence was charged. It had well said that it alone had jurisdiction to try men in its District for offences against any law of the United States; and that Congress could not confer *that* jurisdiction on any other tribunal. Could a citizen or subject be tried, then, for that which was not made an offence by law? To ask that question is to answer it. And it is equally clear, that no one can be arrested and imprisoned for that wherefor he cannot be tried, except under a despotism; for the power to do this is of the very essence of unmitigated despotism; and to exercise it is always a crime, except when the laws of the land are silent, and when the necessity of saving the country may justify it.

We are not surprised therefore to learn, from the latter portion of the opinion, that the real offence charged was the publication of a *libel*. This was an offence against the laws of the State, punishable by indictment, and with the constitutional right guaranteed to the accused, to give the truth of the matter charged, in evidence. The libel, we presume, was that against General ORD.

After a recital of the action of Mississippi in seceding, of the establishment of a Provisional Government for it by the President, and of the provisions of the Reconstruction acts, the Judge said:

As has already been remarked, this Court has no control whatever over the political questions involved in the one case or the other. The only question on this branch of the inquiry being whether or not there is now such a civil tribunal in the State to which those charged with offences against society can under the Constitution of the United States demand a trial, and if not, whether or not Congress in vesting the military commander with power to constitute military commissions to try such offenders is in violation of the provisions of the Constitution.

But it will be seen in a moment, that this was not the question which the Judge considered. He did not maintain the right claimed, upon that ground. For there *were* Courts in the State, exercising the judicial powers of the State, and doing so lawfully, as part of the Provisional Government of the State recognized as such by the Reconstruction acts. Wherefore the question changes in the Judge's mind, as colours in a kaleidoscope, and becomes, not whether there is a tribunal in the State competent to try the party, but whether there is one *not subject to the Military Commander, practically possessing such power*. Let the Judge speak for himself. He said:

It has already been said that the legality of the judicial tribunals constituted by the provisional Governors has by the highest judicial sanction of the State been held as legal, not by means of any express provision of the Constitution, but as growing out of the necessity of the condition of the State, and in this I concur. Such being the case, it is difficult to perceive any substantial distinction between that case and the present. In the former case the power was conferred by the President upon a civilian; in this it is conferred by Congress upon a commanding officer of the army. If it is the duty of the Government of the United States in any one or all of its departments, to protect the citizens in their rights of person and property, and as a means of doing which, to provide for the punishment of disorder and crime in the absence of a practical State Government, then the choice of the means must be made by the power conferring such authority.

Being satisfied, first that the Government is bound under the Constitution to provide such security and protection, as no judicial tribunal in the State not subject to the military commander, practically possessing such power, those offences not being cognizable in the Federal courts, I cannot come to that clear conviction of mind necessary under the decision made by the Supreme Court to pronounce this act repugnant to the Constitution and void.

The meaning of the first paragraph seems to be, that because the President could appoint a Provisional Governor, and appointments of Judges and the establishment of judicial tribunals, of the kind known to the civil laws, by such Governor were valid, *ex necessitate rei*; therefore Congress could appoint a Military Commander, and give him power to appoint and create Military Commissions to try men for offences, without the intervention of a Grand or Petit Jury. But the Tribunals created by the Provisional Governor were such as were known to and provided for by the Constitution of the State; while Military Commissions are extraordinary tribunals, odious except to tyrants, borrowed from despotic governments, and in which trial by jury has no place; and the argument is that the Government ought to protect right of person and property, by punishing disorder and crime, and there being no *practical* State Government, it might employ what means it chose. *Therefore*, by the same reasoning, it might empower the military commander himself to try and sentence, or to punish even capitally without any trial at all. And what difference could it make whether there was a *practical* State Government or not? Congress, according to the argument, could empower the General either to use the State Courts or to create Military Commissions. That is just what it did do; and, as there *were* Courts in Mississippi, competent to try all offences against the laws of the State, the General in the given case exercised the power so conferred on him, and created a Military Commission, *not* because there was no Court that could try the case, if it was an offence against the common law or statutes of Mississippi, but because he preferred to use a Military Commission.

The power claimed by the Judge, for Government the of the United States, is therefore a power to deprive a citizen of Mississippi of every safeguard that protects the property, liberty and lives of men; the power to establish governments over Provinces, with powers absolute, arbitrary and despotic as those of the Governors of Tartar Provinces and Turkish Pachaliks. This is not maintained by argument, because the whole argument is apart from the question, and aims to establish quite another proposition. It is a simple *assertion* of the power of Congress to establish despotisms: a power which *every* judge, even McLEAN and CURTIS, positively asserted, in the DRED SCOTT case, did not exist: nor did either of them imagine it necessary to sustain his opinion and decision by argument. It is self-evident that Congress has no such power. Even the people of a conquered country, or whole communities of rebels, when they have submitted, are entitled to the protection of the great guarantees of the amendments to the Constitution.

[TO BE CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.]

NEW ENGLAND.

The New England Society of the City of New York celebrated the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Persecutors of ROGER WILLIAMS and other innocent persons, witches and Quakers, by a dinner at DELMONICO'S on the 23d of December last.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, recently developed into a fifth rate novelist, made a few remarks. He said:

It was true, whatever might be their virtues and usefulness, Yankees were certainly not popular. If he had read aright the history of the Puritans of New England, they had believed from the time when they landed on Plymouth Rock that the most valuable part of a man as God created him was his brains, and with them everything ultimately ran to brains. After remarking upon the predominance of the moral sentiments in the New Englander, he proceeded to say that wherever a Yankee could be found, he would be seen striving first at justice, at right, at intelligence, at virtue, and then, as pendant to these and sequent upon them, at material thrift and prosperity. Wherever they found a thoroughbred Yankee, worthy to be called the son of a Puritan, they would find a man that sought to build a church and a schoolhouse, so that the shop and the farm might be worth the having. His theory of Puritanism was that it was the top of the head assenting. He right to rule over the bottom. Here in New York the Yankees had a pretty hard time of it. [Loud laughter and applause.] They had a vast population here who were not Yankees, and were not very part al to Yankee ideas. But, going westward, the number of Puritans increased, and their influence increased relatively, and the result was the States that had sprung up in that section of the country.

It would not be *very* surprising if Yankees were *not* popular, if all of them had as little idea of the decencies and courtesies of social intercourse as Mr. BEECHER seems to have. It is quite evident, from his remarks, that although he is a man of original and vigorous intellect, he is entirely without the innate feelings of a gentleman. Moreover, if he had *reversed* the order of things at which the class of Yankees whom SUMNER and WILSON represent "drives," he would have come much nearer the truth. We had somehow got a notion that, in New England at the present day, everything was running to Spiritualism, Free Love, Socialism, Communism, and crazy fanaticism. If it is "running to brains," SUMNER is a living proof that the brains of New England are running to pus.

Mayor HOFFMAN said, and his remarks must have made Mr. BEECHER wince somewhat:

That he found, when he went to a New England church, a neat mixture of piety and politics. [Laughter.] At a New England dinner he found a peculiar mixture of politics and pastry. [Laughter.] He felt no disinclination whatever to the piety or the pastry, though he found both, at times, somewhat indigestible; but he had a decided aversion to the politics. [Renewed laughter.] In considering these things he must look at them from his own standpoint. His friend Beecher had said that "Yankees in New York had a hard time of it." He could not see why. They were permitted to live here; [laughter]—they are permitted to engage in all branches of commerce and trade, and they make about all the money that is made here. [Applause.] They are permitted in a New England dinner, in a French restaurant, to eat pork and beans, which is no more like the pork and beans eaten by their ancestors, than the place in which it is eaten is like the primitive abodes in which the Puritans ate it. [Laughter.] The Puritans have their own notions of things, and he was sorry to say that they have a very unhappy way of forcing them upon the country. But he looked forward to the time when politicians shall be buried beneath the dust, and statesmen rise to fill their places.

Mr. BEECHER'S exaltation of the Yankee or the "Pilgrim Fathers" over the Englishmen who settled Virginia, Georgia, the Carolinas and other States, is simply ridiculous: as is his notion that Puritanism is "the top of the head asserting its right to rule over the bottom." The large majority of the people of New England, and the best part of them, we believe, are not of the Puritan stock. We do not think that either HANCOCK or OTIS were, or WARREN: and WEBSTER and CHOATE were not, and WINTHROP, CUSHING and hundreds of other men, even of Messachusetts, are not, types of Puritanism.

MEMPHIS, January 8, 1868.

Balances due the city of Memphis by the following named banks and individuals:

The First National Bank	$30,749 28
DeSoto Savings Institute	1,667 50
Gayoso Savings Institute	14,707 28
Mechanics' National Bank	12,809 25
Levy & Borg	581 39
Bicotte Bank	6,091 76
Manhattan Savings Bank	10,456 83
Memphis Bank	5,727 98
Memphis City Savings Institute	11,191 10
Due by Mr. Clark, Comptroller	679 81
Due by ex-Mayor Lodmell	2,663 63

It will be seen by the statement given above, that it has for some time past been a habit at the city Comptroller's office to permit certain bankers and brokers to check against deposits of city scrip in that officer's hands, and that this business has so increased and been so conducted, that on the 8th inst. there remained, as shown by the city Register's books balances due the city amounting to $97,300 68. Now what we want to get at is the fact whether this sort of brokerage or banking business by the Comptroller, or any other city officer, is admissable under or authorized by law. And if it is, (which we very much doubt,) what safeguards are there hedging it about to prevent fraud, or in the absence of that, to prevent loss to the city by the repeated use of city warrants as currency, (for that is what this thing amounts to,) for certain purposes. All matters should be narrowly scanned by the new Board, and will, we have little doubt, receive the attention of Mayor LEFTWICH. We close the general inquiry with the question, "why has this method of doing business been concealed from the public and the Board of Aldermen?" not even the Chairman of the Finance Committee knowing anything about it, as we are given to understand.

It is also reported that a few merchants and bankers, most or all of whom were not *very* zealous for the election of Mr. LEFTWICH, have now made up a slate of certain appointments, and *demand* that they shall be made, because *they* are the moneyed men of Memphis. Is it so? and if so, has it any connection with these balances?

ONE OF THE VILLAINIES OF RECONSTRUCTION.

EX-Senator BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK of Alabama lately said, in an address to the people of his State, advising them to reject the abomination called a Constitution, framed by the creatures who convened at Montgomery:

Every white man who has held office and taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and in any way aided the South in the unfortunate conflict between the two sections, is put under the ban and deprived of the elective franchise. I was opposed to secession as you know. I was in the United States Senate, and believing I had no right to remain there after the State did secede, I left that body and returned home. I am disfranchised by this Constitution now submitted for the approval of the people. I have remained at home a quiet, peaceable citizen ever since I left the Senate, but I can vote neither for nor against the Constitution, though all the slaves I formerly owned, who are twenty-one years old, are allowed to vote.

That is the quintessence of the Reconstruction plan of Congress.

SAID Stephen Girard: "I never cease to advertise. It is an investment that pays at all seasons."

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIALS TO APPEAL.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE POW-WOW AT JACKSON.

A Negro Printer Elected.

The State Offices to be Vacated.

[Special Dispatch to the Memphis Appeal.]

JACKSON, MISS., January 10.—Notwithstanding the resolution which was adopted yesterday, that a Committee to examine and report upon the merits of the applicants for printing—which Committee has not yet reported—no objection was made to the proposition to go into election this morning. Strickland, the Conservative, nominated Power & Barksdale, of the *Clarion*. A colored member nominated Dugan, of the *Journal*. The latter received fifty-eight votes; the former twenty-three.

Barry offered a resolution to appoint a Committee of seven to memorialize Congress for power to vacate the State offices, and appoint men of approved loyalty. On motion to make it the special order of to-morrow it was lost by 37 to 48. It was moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. Strickland demanded the ayes and nays—after some discussion, Mr. Gibbs moved that that the ayes and nays be not called, and said that if the gentleman wanted arbitrary measures we are prepared to give them. The motion was carried by a strictly party vote.

Thompson, an ex Federal officer, denounced such action on the part of the majority, as disgraceful. He was called to order by Barry, but replied that he was responsible for his language.

Judge Watson spoke ably against forcing the measure through. He wanted time for consideration. He was replied to at length from the Radical side.

Mr. Watson offered an amendment that if Congress grant this power, no member of this Convention shall be eligible to office. He said they should place themselves on high ground, and thought there was no prayer so effective as "lead us not into temptation."

The amendment was lost by a vote of 40 to 47. The original resolution was so amended as to instruct the Committee to report to the Convention as soon as practicable, and was adopted.

A resolution that the Committee of Five on Compensation to members and officers of the Convention report tomorrow, was carried.

Many resolutions offered of greater or less importance, were tabled by the majority without consideration, and the Convention adjourned.

ARKANSAS.

THE RADS IN COUNCIL.

THE LOAVES AND FISHES.

TOO MANY OFFICERS.

[Special Dispatch to the Memphis Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, January 10.—The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Messrs. Bell and Gantt were added to the Committee on Rules.

Houghton, from Cross and Poinsett, was sworn in as a member of the Convention.

Brooks offered a resolution that the Committee on Finance make an estimate of the expenses of the Convention, report an ordinance for levy and collection of the tax to meet expenditures. Resolution adopted.

Sims offered a resolution that, in the opinion of this Convention, the tax on raw cotton should be removed; it bears heavily on the laboring classes, whose means of livelihood are almost exhausted, and its continuance amounts to a prohibition; and that the Secretary of this Convention be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to Congress, which was adopted.

Beasley offered a resolution, asking this Convention to memorialize the commander of the department to suspend the collection by law of all debts to the first of January, 1839. Resolution referred.

Cypert offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, It is our duty to relieve the State of taxation and to econmize, be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the offices of the Second and Third Secretaries, Second Door-Keeper, Second Sergeant-at-Arms and the Postmaster be abolished.

Resolved, That members of the Convention be furnished with one instead of ten daily papers.

Brooks moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Cypert opposed, and denounced the efforts made to squander the peoples' money while petitioning Congress for assistance, and the poor people were paying salaried officers not needed, and hoped that his resolution would not be opposed, as its object was to relieve the State of additional taxation.

Mr. Kyle moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee, whereupon Mr. Brooks withdrew his motion to table, and thought that the great cause of the present condition of the country, was a want of newspapers and a proper facility for their circulation.

Cypert called for the ayes and noes, and the resolution was referred by a vote of forty-five to thirteen.

The President then announced the names of the Standing Committees.

Hinds' resolution, to appoint a committee to memorialize Congress, was adopted, and the committee appointed.

Mr. Bradley offered a resolution that the services of officers embraced in the resolution of Mr. Cypert be dispensed with until the resolution be disposed of.

Mr. Hicks asked by what authority the offices were created.

The President replied, that the election of the officers created the offices.

Mr. Bradley said that he belonged to no clique, though he was advertised as a Radical Republican. He represented no party on this floor—was opposed to haste—desired to curtail the expenses of this Convention, and save the money to help the starving women and children of the State. It should not be distributed to stout men who ought to be tilling the soil and working for the prosperity of the country.

Mr. Nisner, of Independence, was then sworn in.

Mr. Bradley, then made a motion appointing a Committee in the Penitentiary, which was adopted, and Hinds was appointed Chairman.

The Committee on rules for the government of the Convention made their report. The rules were read separately.

Cypert moved as a substitute for the twentieth rule, that Reporters be excluded merely by a two-thirds vote of the Convention, instead of at the option of the President. Resolution was adopted.

Mr. Gantt offered a resolution to print 100 copies of the rules.

Mr. Hinds amended by inserting 150, adding the report of the Standing Committee and the Reconstruction Act, and General Order No. 37. Carried.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

FROM VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, VERMONT, January 10. Bishop Hopkins' remains will be buried on the 15th inst. A large attendance of the Bishops and clergy of Canada and the United States is expected.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 10.—The total exports of treasure during the year of 1867 were $44,040,000, the smallest shipment since 1850. The export of wheat is valued at $125,000,000.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—The Convention is rushing the Constitution, getting as far as article 67 to-day, after which it adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening, and is now in session. It is reported that this sudden activity is caused by letters from prominent politicians now in Washington.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, January 10.—Gen. Palmer, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, (Kansas Branch) in charge of the surveys through New Mexico, Arizona, and California, writes that with the facilities afforded by the Colorado river, a mild climate, abundant timber, the whole line can be completed in four years.

FROM OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., January 10.—The Grant Block, containing the First National Bank, Young Men's Christian Association rooms and other valuable buildings, was burned this morning. Loss, $100,000; Insurance, $50,000.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, January 10.—Geo. H. Williams, the Government stencil forger, it is alleged, is the party who furnished the stencils used so extensively in the Buffalo and Boston whisky frauds some months since.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The trial of Lieut. Braim formerly of the Confederate States Navy, for seizing the steamer Chesapeake, is fixed for the 27th inst.

The trial of the Rev. Stephen Fyng for violating an Episcopal canon has been postponed to February 10th.

FROM JACKSON.

JACKSON, MISS., Jan. 10.—The Convention to-day elected James Dugan, of the *Journal*, printer to the Convention. The *Journal* made its first appearance after the assembling of the Convention.

A resolution was offered to appoint a committee of seven, to memorialize Congress to empower the Convention to vacate all the civil offices in the State and appoint men of approved loyalty. It was discussed at length, and amended so as to instruct said Committee to report to the Convention as soon as practicable, and adopted by a vote of 59 to 25.

RIVERS AND WEATHER.

LOUISVILLE, January 10.—The river is rising very fast, having risen three feet since yesterday. There is now plenty of water on the Falls for all navigable purposes.

The weather is intensely cold. The Great Republic arrived to-day from New Orleans.

PITTSBURG, January 10.—The river is rising, with ten feet six inches in the channel. Thermometer 18. The cold weather threatens to interfere with navigation.

CINCINNATI, January 10.—The river is rising with forty-three feet three inches in the channel. Mercury 22.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 10.—Consols closed at 92¼@92⅝; 5-20s flat, at 71⅞; Erie 49⅞; Illinois Central 88.

Burk, Casey and Mullaney, the Fenians arrested yesterday, have been sent to Warwick jail, heavily guarded.

LIVERPOOL, January 10.—Cotton sales 12,000 bales; uplands 7¾d.; Orleans 7¾d. Manchester advices are favorable. The total amount of cotton now at sea is 211,000 bales, of which 115,000 bales are American.

PARIS, January 10.—The bullion in the bank of France has increased 330,000f. since the last report.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The President to-day sent to the Senate and House the following message: "A Spanish steamer named Mustia Leona de la Regia, being in the harbor of Port Royal, South Carolina, on the first of December, 1861, Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding the U. S. forces there, received information which he supposed justified him in seizing her, as she was bound from Charleston to Havana with insurgent correspondence. The seizure was accordingly made, and during the ensuing spring the vessel was sent to New York, in order that the legality of the seizure might be tried.

By a decree of Judge Butts in 1863, the vessel was to be restored; and by a subsequent decree on the 15th of October, 1863, he referred the adjustment of damages to an amicable negotiation between the two Governments. While the proceedings in admiralty were pending, the vessel was appraised and taken by the Navy Department at a valuation of $28,000, which sum that Department paid into the Treasury. As the amount of the valuation cannot be legally drawn from the Treasury without authority from Congress, I recommend an appropriation for that purpose.

It is proposed to appoint a Commissioner on the part of the Government to adjust the case with a Commissioner on the part of Spain, so as to settle the question of damages, the Commissioners naming an article on the points on which they may agree, and when the amount of damages shall have been ascertained, an application will be made to Congress for a further appropriation towards paying them.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

Hon. Thomas Ewing of Ohio, is out in a long letter this morning on the subject of the National finances. He states that an attempt by Congress or by Executive action to hasten the resumption of specie payment, under the existing circumstances, would be disastrous to every branch of business carried on with borrowed capital. He favors the payment of the debt is accordance with the strict leiter of the contract—in specie when the law expressly requires it, and in greenbacks when the law does not require it.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—On the motion of Washburne, of Illinois, it was ordered that the session to-morrow be devoted to general debate.

Stevens, of Pennsylvania, reported a bill to establish a system of schools for the District of Columbia, that should serve as a model for similar schools throughout the nation. It was made the special order for Wednesday.

The joint resolution which was under discussion yesterday, in reference to whisky metres, and on which the previous question had been seconded, then came up, and after a debate, was passed.

A message was received from the President giving the names of the States that had ratified the fourteenth article of the Constitution. They are: New Hampshire, Tennessee, Oregon, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Nevada, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts and Nebraska.

Trimble, the member elect from the First District of Kentucky, took the oath and was admitted to his seat.

The other proceedings were unimportant.

SENATE.

Howard made a personal explanation, blaming the correspondents of the *Herald* and other papers in violating confidence by publishing his report in Stanton's case.

Morrill, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill with amendments supplying deficiencies under the Reconstruction acts, and for the service of the Quartermaster General's Department for 1868.

The bill relative to the tax on distilled spirits came over for signatures, and goes back to the President.

The bill to prevent the further contraction of currency, was then taken up.

Harlan introduced a bill that appointments for the Postoffice Department for officers, when the postmasters compensation amounts to $500 and all railway clerks and postoffice agents whose compensation amounts to $500 per annum, shall be made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that all such commissions and appointments now held shall cease within thirty days after the passage of this act, provided they have not been heretofore confirmed by the Senate.

Henderson introduced a resolution, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the consolidation of the national indebtedness with both bonds of long date bearing not more than three and a half per cent. interest per annum, the principal and interest to be payable in gold and secured against State taxation. And also as to the expediency of increasing the amount of national currency to $300,000,000, so as to allow persons depositing the new bonds to receive seventy-five per cent. value in national currency for the purpose of circulating it, and requiring the national banks within a given time to deposit new bonds, or else surrender the circulation now secured by a deposit of Government securities; and, in the event they surrender such a part of their circulation as to reduce the amount outstanding, or less than $300,000,000, then to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a similar amount of legal tender notes, to be used in the purchase as payment of the bonds, at the time they are redeemable.

The resolution further instructs the Committee to consider the propriety of creating a Financial Board, compose l in part of the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of Currency, who shall have power, in case the National Bank currency shall not be materially diminished, to cause it gradually to be funded or cancelled, until the resumption of specie payment, after which the Board may be authorized, in time of commercial distress or panic, to cause to be issued and delivered to the banks, in proportion to their circulation, or deposits of the new bonds, legal tender notes to an amount not exceeding $50,000,000.

Morrill reported an amendment to the deficiency bill, returned from the House, with an application authorizing the President, on an application of the Treasurer, to transfer the money appropriated from one branch of a department to another branch of the same department, and after further debate, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Cotton more active and firmer; uplands 16½c. Flour very dull and 10c. lower. Corn dull and heavy. Coffee firm. Sugar quiet, at 11¼@12¼c.; Havana 11@12c. Dry goods languid; prints, good make, 12½c.; seconds 10c.; Cochran's and Merimac's 13½c. Money very easy; call loans 6@6c.; prime discounts 7@8c.; sterling dull, at 9½@10. Gold closed at 37½.

ST. LOUIS, January 10.—Tobacco and Flour unchanged. Wheat, nominal. Corn, shelled, lower, 88@90c; Ear, higher, 80@85c. Oats, very firm, 70@75c. Provisions, nominal; Lard, 11½c.

LOUISVILLE, January 10.—Tobacco, quiet at $4 25@14 for light lugs to medium leaf. Cotton, quiet at 13@14c. Flour, $7 75@12 50 for superfine and fancy. Wheat, $2 40@2 50. Corn, 75@80c for new car. Oats, 68@70c. Bacon shoulders, 9½c; clear sides, 12½c; bulk shoulders, 8½c; clear sides, 11½c. Lard, 12½@12½c. Pork, $21@21 50.

CINCINNATI, January 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very dull, $2 15@2 55. Corn quiet, 87@92c. Oats dull, 68c. Rye unchanged. Pork is held firmly, $20@21. Bacon dull; shoulders, 9c; clear sides, 11½c; clear ribbed sides, 11c. Lard held at 12½c. Butter, 35@40c. Apples, $3@5. Potatoes, $3@3 75.

SENATOR MORTON, of Indiana, made a speech to the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Union" in Washington, last Monday evening, his subject being the "Issues of 1868." He mounted a high horse, of course. Among the "issues" of the coming year, he said, would be the complete restoration of the Southern State governments into the hands of the "rebels," by the defeat of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and that the success of the Democratic party directly involved a compensation for slaves, the assumption of the "rebel" war debt, and pensions to Confederate soldiers, their widows and orphans.

Senator MORTON is a very paltry Senator, even among Jacobins. He knew that *no* man thinks of obtaining compensation for slaves emancipated, or dreams of the assumption by Congress of the "rebel war debt," or of the giving pensions to Confederate soldiers. The country is in a lamentable condition, when lies become the staple in trade of *Senators*.

THE STATE GOVERNMENTS IN THE SOUTH TO BE SWEPT AWAY.

We find the following paragraphs among the proceedings of the Senate of part of the United States, of the 8th inst.:

On motion of Mr. Morton, the Senate took up his resolution to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report a bill abolishing the existing State governments in the Southern States, and provide provisional governments instead.

Mr. Frelinghuysen moved an amendment, referring the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, with authority to report such bill.

Mr. Morton urged the necessity of such legislation, in view of the course of Gen. Hancock and other recent occurrences now occupying the attention of the Senate.

It is high time that Radicalism should throw aside the mask and abolish the State Governments, which have been only effigies for many months, the mere semblances of entities and realities. All the officers of these Governments, and especially the judges, ought long since to have resigned, rather than hold office and exercise powers under the supervision and by the sufferance of Military Dictators. When the Jack-boots take the place of the Scales of Justice, the courts ought to disappear: where the will of a military commander is the law, Legislatures are a farce; and it would be hard, we should think, for a Governor to respect himself or be respected, who should exist only to register the edicts of a military master. *Exeunt Omnes*: the Ghosts of the State Governments disappear from the stage.

A FEW hundred white men were cajoled into voting for a Convention by the efforts of one or two papers in this State in favor of the plan of Congressional reconstruction. A half a dozen thousand were induced to vote, although negatively, by the foolish course of local politicians who wanted to be great in their several counties. By such endeavors, the Convention has been carried by a clear majority of seventy-five votes in a registered list of nearly 140,000. In the face of these facts, would it not be as modest and becoming if these reconstruction papers and politicians ceased insulting upon the assertion, that their course has been vindicated by results, and that the people had the power to elect a Conservative Convention? Had all the whites voted, not one-third of the Convention could have been otherwise than finalized under Gen. Ord's unjust gerrymander. The result proves the foresight and wisdom of those who opposed reconstruction on the Congressional plan, and who urged the people, as the only way of defeating the Convention, to refrain from voting at all. It is certainly singular that presses and politicians which have been advocating the voting either for a Convention or candidates—now that their policy has succeeded by a majority in a registered list of 140,000—should cry

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election. Subject to the nomina ion of the Conservative Convention.
jal0-su7 te* J. W. KING.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. aul te*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A NO. 1 OFFICE FOR RENT. Apply to TAYLOR, COOK & CO., 230 Front street.

FOR RENT.—A MOST DESIRABLE STORE, No. 248 Front street, corner of Front and Adams. Inquire of WALKER BROS. & CO., 229 Main street.
ja5 1w

FOR RENT.—A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, containing six rooms, kitchen containing two rooms, smoke house, stables, carriage house and cistern, with five acres of excellent cleared land under good fence, one and a-half miles from Court Square, near the intersection of Bank road, adjoining W. A. Mason's place. Apply at No. 14 Monroe street, to
ja1 2w J. H. BRINKLEY.

JUST FINISHED AND FOR RENT.—TWO elegant Brick Residences, with Store-rooms attached. These houses are situated on Second street, in Chelsea, and will be let very cheap to reliable tenants. Apply to W. D. BEARD, Attorney, No. 13 Court street, or to
dec24tf W. D. McCALLUM.

TO RENT.—A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM, with board, at Mrs. Dr. George C. Gray's, 86 Court street.
dec24tf

FOR RENT.—The "CHERRY PLACE," on Raybarn avenue, 1½ miles south of Court Square. Terms reasonable to a good tenant. PARTIES at HIBERT'S.
14 Monroe street.

FOR RENT—COMMERCIAL HOTEL.—This desirable Hotel is now offered for lease. Apply to J. J. ANDREWS,
de17 1m At People's Bank.

FOR RENT.—A STORE on Main street, located in one of the best business locations of the city. Rent low to a good tenant. For particulars inquire at 341 Main street.
dec15

FOR RENT—
A GROCERY STORE, at the intersection of Poplar and Alabama streets. A number one stand. Can command a large country trade. Inquire on the premises, 330 Alabama street.
nov21 tf

FOR RENT—
The elegant new building No. 7 Howard's row, three stories high, with good cellar.
Apply to M. L. MEACHAM,
oc22 tf No. 9 Union street.

FOR RENT—
A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
oc8-tf J. W. PAGE, JR.

FOR RENT.—I will rent my Plantation on the Yazoo Pass, in Coahoma county, Miss., for the year 188. This farm had about 300 acres in cultivation last year, and produces a good crop; most of it is entirely above overflow. It is situated in a pleasant neighborhood, and has plenty of house room on the place, with a number of hands, now on the place, and will bring to remain on it. The place has a fine new gin house and screws, and a large and also three large cisterns. I will rent cheap, and take most, if not all, the rent out in repairs. Apply to J. W. Hunt, on the place, or to the undersigned, near Como, Panola county, Miss.
JAMES M. HUNT.
December 15, 1867. delkwim*

VALUABLE PLANTATION TO LEASE.

I WILL LEASE, as administrator of Christopher J. Field deceased, his Home Place—the place I now live on—containing 1,000 acres, known as the Content Place. These plantations are in the county of Bolivar, Miss., and in the condition for cultivation, having been cultivated for years past. There is a new and fine Circular saw Mill on the Home Place, for sale.
For further information apply to myself Paris, Bourbon county, Ky., or to Dr. R. J. Field, on the premises.
R. J. CLAY,
Adm'r C. J. Field, dec'd.
oct9

For Lease.

Mulberry Grove Plantation,

ON ARKANSAS RIVER,

TWELVE miles below Pine Bluff, is above overflow, has on its a splendid dwelling, cisterns, cisterns, steam-gin and sawmill, good tenant houses, stables, &c., &c., complete. One thousand acres in a thorough state of cultivation. Almost enough hands on the place now to cultivate same.
Application should be made to Mrs. John Waters, John M. Bass, Dr. T. J. Harding, or Robert Lusk, at Nashville.
dec8 1m

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF

FIVE YEARS,

THAT most desirable and centrally located Hotel, called "HOTEL DE FRANCE."
The furniture, of every kind, now used in the Hotel, will be sold with the Lease if desired. For terms of Lease apply at the office of
KENNY & PORTER,
Real Estate Agents, No. 20 Williams' Block,
Corner Second and Madison Sts.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR RENT. An elegant Cottage Residence, with improvements, all new, with five acres of ground, in Germantown, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. House contains 9 rooms, with all necessary out-houses. For further information, apply to H. T. Jones or Capt. Fred. M. Jones, near Germantown, or to the undersigned.
O. M. ALSUP.
January 2, 1868. ja4 2w

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A SECOND HAND ENGINE, with Roller and Fixtures complete—Engine with Cylinder 9 inches stroke, 18 inches wide, actually rated 36 horse-power, in complete order. Apply soon at No. 3 Madison street, Up Stairs.
ROBT. E. & COT. PRESS CO.
Memphis, December 12, 1867. J. H. MERRITT, Ass't Sup't. dec12 1m

HOMES, HOMES, HOMES.

I WILL SELL OR LEASE ON TEN YEARS' TIME FIFTY LOTS OF GROUND, each 50 by 175 feet, fronting on Church street, in Chelsea, of any size suitable for Residence, Gardens, etc. Also, two of the best Gardens in the county, with good cellars. Prices very moderate. Call soon and take choice.
[nov21 3w] B. R. THOMAS.

WANTS.

WANTED—One or two good second hand OFFICE DESKS, of medium size. Persons having such wishing to sell, will address Office No. 11, Waldran Block, Main street.
ja4 3t

WANTED—To Rent, a HOUSE, within two or three squares of Court Square, containing seven or eight rooms, besides Kitchen and Servant's room, for which a liberal rent will be paid by a good tenant. Address M. A., Appeal office.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. Apply at No. 368 Main street, or this office.
ja4 tf

WANTED—FROM THREE TO EIGHT THOUSAND Timbered Land, within 10 miles of Court Square, for which cash will be paid. Address C. DOWDIN,
dec29 1w* Senatobia, Miss.

WANTED.—A situation as Book keeper by an old citizen, and fully competent. Will close up old books and open new ones, or do any other kind of writing. Best of references given. Address "Frank," care of Appeal office.
dec22 tf

WANTED.—A good young MILCH COW with CALF not over two months old. Apply at this office.
dec12 tf

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARY J. HARRISON and child, the Widow and Daughter of Wm. Harrison, pattern-maker, who was murdered in Nashville, Tenn., on the 2d of May, 1868. If living, and will correspond with the undersigned, they will hear of something to their advantage. Address D. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor, Savannah, Ga., Box 188.
jan3

WANTED.

SMOKERS TO KNOW THAT GENUINE

PARTAGAS AND
RECALIA DEL REY
CIGARS

Are for sale at the OVERTON HOTEL'S
Smoker's Emporium.
GEORGE L. GRAYSER.
dec8 3m Proprietor, Memphis.

LOST—FOUND.

LOST.—About 5 o'clock January 8, 1868, TWO COUNTY WARRANTS, of $150 60 each—No. 803 dated December 2, 1867, No. 882 dated January 3, 1868, drawn in the name of Edward Maguire for jail services. The County Trustee has been warned of said loss and they are accordingly rendered worthless.
Jan9-3t* EDWARD MAGUIRE.

GOOD NEWS FOR the HOLIDAYS

GROCERIES, GREEN & DRIED FRUITS,
Preserves, Jellies,
TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.,
—AND—
CONFECTIONERIES
IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.

WE have recently been placed in receipt of a large and most well selected stock of FANCY GROCERIES, etc., consisting in part of Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Jellies, and Preserves of all kinds; Sauces, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, and a variety of other articles too lengthy for enumeration. We are also in receipt of regular shipments of Oranges, Lemons and other Green Fruits, and invite the attention of our old customers and the public generally to our stock, feeling confident that our lengthy business experience enables us to give entire satisfaction to all of our many patrons.

Tennessee Steam Candy Manufactory.

Our customers will be furnished fresh daily as heretofore, and guaranteed pure. We manufacture none but No. 1 articles, and that this fact is appreciated a liberal patronage demonstrates.
☞ Particular attention paid to the filling of country orders.
L. ROCCO & CO., Importers,
260 and 262 Second street, cor. Madison.
dec10 2m

COLGATE & CO. NEW YORK

AROMATIC VEGETABLE Soap Combined with Glycerine, recommended for the delicate skin of Ladies and Children. Invented by COLGATE & Co., N. Y. Sold by all Dealers.

Charleston Cotton Press.

WE are now prepared to compress Cotton day and night, at our new Press, northwest corner Memphis and Charleston Depot. Entrance on Adams street, and through the Depot grounds. We have abundance of room in the Charleston Cotton Shed for bagged and loose their Cotton and make up their bits, free of charge.
WALDRAN & GILL,
Office No. 278 Front street.
Memphis, January 4, 1868. jan4 30d
☞ City papers copy 30 days.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:30 a.m.	3:30 p.m
Night Express	3:30 p.m.	9:05 a.m

Railroad Time 15 minutes faster than city.
Ticket offices No. 275½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM'L B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Express Daily	5:25 p.m.	6:40 a.m
Through Mail Daily	1:0 p.m.	6:10 p.m
Somerville Accommodation daily (sundays excepted)	7:45 a.m.	2:45 p.m

Ticket office, 278 corner of South Court st.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	2:25 p.m.	4:10 p.m.
Sardis accom'n Ex Sunday	10:30 a.m.	1:50 p.m.
Freight, daily, save Sunday	3:15 p.m.	5:45 a.m.

J. H. BRINKLEY, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. ja5

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 2:30 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 12:45 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, And all cities south, at 3:15 p.m.

All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 3:15 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 2:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 12:45 p.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and Whiterivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly) Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

BUSINESS.—We request that our advertising patrons hand in their favors at the Counting Room by six o'clock p.m., to insure insertion next day. Obituary and Death notices will be received at the Composition Room up to eleven o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter individual bills of any employe or proprietor of this paper will not be allowed as an off set against accounts for advertising. All bills against the APPEAL will be paid on presentation, and no accounts allowed unless contracted by me or by my authority. JOHN AINSLIE,
Cashier and Business Manager.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.—Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the Counting-room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions. ED. J. MANSFORD,
Superintendent of Circulation.

REMOVAL.

Our friends will remember that the APPEAL BUSINESS OFFICE is now located at No. 13 Jefferson street.

The EDITORIAL ROOMS of the APPEAL have been removed to No. 14 Jefferson street, upstairs, where we will be glad to see our friends at all times.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Those indebted to the APPEAL for advertising, and whose accounts are past due, will please come on forward and settle the same by the 15th instant, or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
JOHN AINSLIE, Cashier.

STOCK LOST.—J. R. Matteer received a visit from the stock thieves yesterday, and found himself minus two chewers of the end.

LATE PAPERS.—Mr. Felix Cross, of the Southern Express Company, furnished us with late papers last night, for which we tender our thanks.

REMOVAL.—The law offices of Pike & Adams, as well as that of Green P. Foute, Esq., have been removed to No. 17 Jefferson street, up stairs. J. S. Galloway also has a desk in their office.

AN ERROR.—We were mistaken yesterday in stating that Pruitt had been discharged. He is still in custody and will again come before Justice Hall to-day.

POLICE BUSINESS.—Matters in the Police Courts yesterday were more than usually dull, no cases of interest being brought up for trial.

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.—The Board of Mayor and Aldermen meet to-night, pursuant to adjournment. It is expected that the several city officers will be appointed for the ensuing corporate year.

RECOVERING.—We are pleased to be able to announce that Col. Cockrell, the well known proprietor of the Gayoso, is fast recovering from his late attack. His physicians pronounce him out of all danger.

CORONER COTTON.—We differ in opinion from our esteemed friend of the *Public Ledger*, who says that Coroner Cotton

INTERESTING CEREMONY.—The new Catholic Cemetery, on the Hernando road, will be consecrated on Sunday afternoon by the Right Rev. Dr. Feehan, Catholic Bishop of this Diocese. The St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, with the Hibernian Benevolent and other societies will march in procession to the grounds. The Hernando street car will convey passengers to a point near the cemetery. On Sunday morning the Bishop will preach at St. Patrick's Church.

DISPENSARIES.—The last meeting of the Board of Aldermen abolished the Stable Keeper and Dispensaries. Perhaps the former was wise enough, if the horses are to be fed by contract; but if the contractor lose by the arrangement, will not the Board, like the last, with regard to army, make good his losses? In a spirit of economy, the exceedingly useful and benevolent Dispensaries were swept by the Board, off the board without an if or why. Before electing the officers, it would not be amiss to reconsider the vote by which the salaries were fixed, and the use of the drug store and physicians, North or South, for the benefit of the poor, thenceforth abolished. Somehow the salary of the Attorney does not in our humble estimation comport with others, where more labor is performed. It exceeds that of the Mayor fully twenty per cent., and is more than double that of any other officer, though more and all cities north and west, at 2:30 p.m. but little interferred with in the practice of his profession. The city may be regarded in the light of an influential client whose business is remunerative, and inapertant as a recommendation to clients. Of course first-rate ability is needed in the city adviser, but when retrenchment is the order of the day, it should begin at the right end. The small offices may also require experts, and not be susceptible of being managed correctly and advantageously by cheap hands. The Dispensaries may be dispensed with altogether, and the city save thereby some money; but have they not been properly conducted, and being so conducted, are they not been of invaluable service? Drs. Early and Thornton have been unremitting in their attention to their respective departments, and the distribution of medicines to the needy may be considered peculiarly onerous, by close calculators, but it is a species of charity that a city ought always to most willingly undertake to bestow.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The following is the latest official action of the Board:

The following bond having been presented to the Board by J. R. Robertson, Esq., attorney for C. F. Griffin and S. B. Hanna, was, on motion, approved, and the Clerk instructed to issue license to said Griffin and Hanna on payment of the tax fixed by the Board.

State of Tennessee, Shelby County:

Know all men by these presents, that we, C. F. Griffin, S. B. Hanna, John F. Mills and W. L. Griffing, of the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Tennessee in the just and lawful sum of $2000, good and lawful money of the United states, for the payment of which well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our executors, administrators, successors and assigns, jointly and severally by these presents.

In testimony see our hand and seal this 9th day of January, 1868.

The condition of the above obligation is such that, whereas the above bounden Griffin & Hanna were on the —— day of ——, 1867, granted the privilege of keeping a ferry on Wolf river, at or near Fielding's mill, now if the said Griffin & Hanna shall well and truly pay and satisfy all such damages as may be assessed against them for any dereliction of duty as said ferry keepers, then this obligation shall be void, but otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

C. F. GRIFFIN, [L.S.]
By J. R. ROBERTSON, Attorney.
S. B. HANNA, [L.S.]
J. F. MILLS, [L.S.]
By J. R. ROBERTSON, Attorney.
W. L. GRIFFING. [L.S.]

THE COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor, etc.*—The orders and decrees entered on yesterday were as follows:

Miller vs. Pettit, final decree.
Butler vs. Rogers, final decree.
Butler vs. Croft, final decree.
Butler vs. Mullen, final decree.
Butler vs. Wilson, final decree.
Wagenner vs. Montgomery, final decree.
Mitchell vs. Leonard, bill dismissed.
Oldham vs. Kimbro, final decree.
Baines vs. Morrill, order of sale.
Greenlaw vs. Miller, order of sale.
Butler vs. Davis, order of sale.
Corlew vs. Corlew, order of sale.
Dwyer vs. Dwyer, order of sale.
Anderson vs. Cross, receiver appointed.
Jones vs. Jones et al., Bailey, trustees to report.
Bates vs. Smith, report of C. & M. confirmed.
Jones vs. Epps, report of C. & M. confirmed.
Finley vs. Heflin, report of C. & M. confirmed.
Watson vs. Kinney, reference to C. & M.
Trader vs. Goggin, reference to C. & M.
Gates vs. Humphreys, reference to C. & M.
Mitchell vs. Stroud, reference to C. & M.
Yates vs. Moses, demurrer overruled.
Sadler vs. Grant, demurrer overruled.
Rose vs. Mespadden, motion to dismiss overruled.
Waldran vs. Henry, injunction dissolved.

The following cause has been set for hearing to-day:

Scott vs. Johnson.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The two cases set specially for trial to-day will be called up this morning. Monday will be motion day, and persons will take notice that by the rules of Court heretofore made, all motions to be taken up on motion day must be entered upon the motion docket two days prior to said motion day. Judge Waldran will make known to-day his decision in the case of the State vs. T. L. Martin. This is the Peace Warrant case, sworn out and prosecuted by P. T. Hughes against said Martin for the defendant will probably be discharged from custody, the evidence introduced not being equal to Mr. Hughes' fears of personal violence.

LAW COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge.* To-day being motion day, the Clerk will call the "list of attorneys," commending at letter "J."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—Mr. Booth's benefit last night was equal to the occasion. Every seat in the dress circle and parquette was taken before the doors were opened, and the lobby was filled with standers compactly pressed against each other. The upper part of the house was likewise good. We can but reiterate what we said of Mr. Booth's "Shylock," on the former occasion, that from first to last it was a superb piece of acting, leaving nothing for the judgment or imagination to supply in the realization of "the Jew that Shakspeare drew." As in witnessing his *Richelieu*, the audience was silent in its applause, so deep and thorough was its appreciation. The "Launcelot" of Mr. Ellerton was not overdone or underdone. Some of the other characters were not entitled to the same consideration. This afternoon, commencing at half-past one o'clock, there will be a *matinee*, on which occasion Mr. Booth will appear as "Claude Melnotte" in *The Lady of Lyons*. This evening Mr. Booth will appear as *Richard III.*

THE CIRCUS.—The mammoth circus and menagerie of Dan. Castillo and Van Amburg have pitched their tent at the corner of Fourth and Adams streets. They showed yesterday, to good audiences. The performance was very good throughout—well worthy of public patronage. The bareback riding of Charley Fish is one of the great features of the show; he is truly a youthful prodigy. Had he a horse round backed animal to ride, he would probably do a little better. In time he will rival, if not excel, James Robinson, who has been creating such a furore in England and France during the past year. We saw the performance of Charley, while he was with Spaulding & Rogers, and although we admired him then, we notice now a marked improvement in his riding. Dan. Castillo, with his "Whoa, January," never fails to elicit applause. At the afternoon performance the animals were the wonder of a large concourse of ladies and children. There will be two performances to-day, commencing at 2 and 7 o'clock. Persons fond of equestrian performances of the highest order, should not fail to attend.

THE VARIETIES.—This Theater, on Washington street, continues to do a good business. The best of order is preserved and a good show given. The most refined and cultivated taste could not be in any wise offended at anything occurring within its walls.

LAUNDRY, 40 Jefferson street: Gents' wear, $1 25 per dozen; ladies' $1 50—all plain work.

JOHN A. DICKINSON, Irving Block, is selling his entire stock of furniture, carpetings, oil cloths and bedding at cost for cash.

4 4 *Bleached* Domestics, 12½c. Brown Domestics, 10c. Linseys, 16½c. A No. 1 fine Cassimeres, 50c. Dress Goods, less than cheap. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., Clay building. Must be sold.

Towels and Sheetings at the sale of Menken Bro.'s ja5 1w

Black Silks $1 25 per yard, Menken Bro.'s ja5 1w

Gents' good Calf Boots, $4 50. Gents' good all Linen Bosom Shirts, $1 50. Gents' good suits of Clothing, $6. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main street, determined to sell out.

Merchants wanting to replenish their stocks of Dry Goods should go to Menken Bro.'s ja5 1w

Gents' good Boots, $2. Boys' good Boots, $1. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., Clay building. Open till 9 p.m.

Nice white Handkerchiefs, 10c. Best Pins and Needles, 5c. Ladies' Linen Collars, 5c. Hoods, 50c. A No. 1 Nubias, 50c. Breakfast Shawls, 75c. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., Clay building, open till 9 p.m.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—About eight o'clock last night, the house of Christian Filbert, in the Ayers' Block, on Jefferson Street, was robbed of about two dozen bottles of liquor. The mackerels, who committed the theft, gained entrance by breaking a front window. No arrests were made.

BUSINESS YESTERDAY.—Business yesterday was more than usually dull. The streets and principal thoroughfares presented an almost deserted appearance. In the police world few arrests were made, and the M. P.'s in consequence had a lazy day of it.

JO. LOCKE, 22 Jefferson street, has the New York Ledger, Chimney Corner, Literary Album, Boston Pilot, Banner of Light, Sunday Times, Round Table, La Crosse Democrat, Harper's Bazar, Waverly Magazine, Wilkes' Spirit, and candlefles from every where, also diaries for 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.—We have recently made arrangements whereby we are enabled to furnish our readers with the latest important special telegrams from all points. These valuable messages may be found daily on our second page.

THE WEATHER.—The weather yesterday was cool and pleasant, the air bracing and healthy, reminding one of a Canadian November day. Shawls and overcoats were in requisition, while the cheerful coal fires were repeatedly sought for. Last night the atmosphere was pleasant, with no appearance of a storm.

AN ACCIDENT.—Dr. Arthur K. Taylor met with a serious accident yesterday. In company with other members of the profession he went to take some oysters. By the carelessness of the servant in attendance he was badly scalded in the left arm, but is now able to attend to professional calls.

PERSONAL.—Dr. Hall, the great safe man of Cincinnati, arrived in the city yesterday and is putting up at the Worsham House. His many friends will be glad to know that he is in his usual good spirits.

Col. J. A. Signiago, editor of the Grenada *Sentinel*, left last night on a brief trip to Natchez.

A WHOLE SUIT.—One John O'Brien thought he had discovered a cheap way to get a new suit of clothes. He went into the store of A. J. Peres, on Front Row, and fitted himself to a suit and left without paying the amount charged. Officer Kroker, of the police force, however, arrested him and lodged him incarcerated in prison. Justice Miller will examine into the merits of the case to-day.

STEALING FROM A WOMAN.—A warrant was issued by Mr. Justice Miller yesterday at the instance of Mrs. Mary Donegan, who resides on Promenade street, charging that a man named Bradly had stolen from complainant the sum of eighty-five dollars in currency. Bradly was arrested on the charge, and will be examined before Esquire Miller, at his office, corner of Washington and Main streets, on Monday next.

MORE OF THEM.—Messrs. Hesse & Co.'s store, 296 Front street, was entered through a door panel yesterday morning and robbed of eight pistols, twelve knives, twelve watches, several watch-chains, overcoats, etc. The work was evidently done by mackerels. A sneak-thief on Thursday night entered the residence (No. 150 Main street) of Col. Sam. B. Jones, of the Memphis and Louisville railroad, and stole from the hall six overcoats, four hats, and a lady's nubia—the whole valued at $400. The front door had carelessly been left open.

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

An Interesting Letter.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

I recently have traveled extensively through Mississippi, visiting many places, seeing and hearing many things. Some of my discoveries I jot down, for the benefit of "all whom it may concern." I discovered more half-clad, half-fed, ashy-looking citizens of African descent, than I had before seen in thirty-five years of slavery, in the same State. Poor indeed were they; out of clothes, out of money, out of employment, out of friends, except their badly abused former owners, to whom they are returning to work for their victuals and clothes. Unfortunately for many of them, their old masters are so badly broke they cannot work them even at this low price. In my heart I pitied the poor deluded devils, and blessed the "best Government the world ever saw." I next discovered that all the scum from the land of wooden nutmegs, which the war wave drifted down on us, had drifted back. They came to us with nothing in their heads but roguery, and returned with nothing in their pockets but a few dollars swindled from the poor darkies who worked for them. They buried their honesty in Yankeedom, and their last stolen dollar in Dixie. They became disgusted with Nigger, Cotton, and meanness. What disgusted them more than any thing else, is the fact that the people they left engaged in six months to be bigger dogs, than they could with all their effort from their youth up. They came to preach the holy doctrine of negro equality. Some of our people, who once disgraced Confederate grey, shouted aloud for Southern rights, strutted round in official stars and bars, preached from the same text negro superiority. Mr. Yank looked amazed, cursed, and quit—went in a huff back to his fatherland. There may be remain until called down below. I visited Jackson, the State Capital. The first thing I saw that I did not understand, was the ladies clothes lines, instead of being stretched in the back yard, were stretched along the streets. At this I marveled much. Seeing a lady of the colored persuasion, watching one of these lines full of newly washed linen, and being of an inquisitive turn of mind, I inquired of the lady why she washed in public from this State House would be? She replied to the last first, Watching these clothes. Watching the clothes? was the reply of the negro lady. Why this was done, and what she was doing. To my questions, negro-like, she

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, January 10, 1868.

There is no more ease in the money market than on yesterday. Cotton buyers have made all arrangements to purchase, but have been unable to do so owing to the price asked. In the meantime Exchange is abundant on all eastern cities. Commercial paper and bill buying and selling rates are the same as yesterday.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 137¼; it varied considerably and the closing quotations will be found in our telegraphic column. Dealers here bought at 35@35¼ and sold at 35¾@ 37½.

There is much inquiry for City Scrip. Property holders are seeking it to pay taxes for the next year, being confident that it will never again be as low as at present. Speculators are also on the market. There is none offering. Brokers have sold a little during the day at 45c, but they, as a general thing, are not selling.

County Warrants are in some demand. Brokers buy at 65c and sell at 68@70c.

Police Scrip is dull at 80c buying. Selling at 81@83c.

The banking house of H. Markell & Co., at Dubuque, closed its doors on the 7th. Liabilities sixty-five thousand dollars, with assets which may sell for ten to fifteen thousand dollars. The liabilities of the recently suspended First National Bank of Bay City, Mich., are over one hundred thousand dollars more than its assets. It owes depositors ninety thousand dollars.

The stockholders of the Chattahoochee National Bank will be glad to hear that the directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand.

The Liverpool cotton market was active to day at the opening. Uplands, 7½d; Orleans, 7¾d. At the close it was firm with sales of 10,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 to speculators. The demand in New York at the opening was moderate and prices firm. Middlings, 36@36½c; other grades unchanged. At noon it was quiet but firm, and at the close was active, full prices and a shade better, but not quotably higher. Sales for the day, 5000 bales. Our market was not active, though sales amounted to about 1200 bales. Much of the small amount of fine cottons now unsold are held off the market. Were holders willing to uncover their tables sales would have exceeded the above estimate largely. The market closed as it opened with a fair inquiry.

Stained	11 @13
Ordinary	12 @—
Good Ordinary	12½@13
Low Middling	13½@13¾
Middling	14 @14½
Strict Middling	14½@—
Good Middling	16 @—¼

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, January 10, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867	1,680
Received to-day	1,285
Received previously	135,885 155,170
Exported to-day	1,895
Exported previously	124,167 126 033
Stock on hand	10,217

There was only a small jobbing trade doing to-day. Pork is held at $25@25½. Prime Mess, $18 50@19; Rump, $17@17 50; Bacon, Clear Sides, 13@13½c; Bulk sides, 12½@12½c; Bilb sides, 13¼@13½c; Shoulders, 9½@9¾c; Plain Hams, 16@16½; Sugar-cured Hams, 17@18c; Breakfast Bacon, 15@16c. Corn is firm; held at 93@93½c on landing, and 95c in store. Ear Corn, 75@80c. Oats, scarce and firm at 78@80c. Bran, firm at 80c per 100 lbs. No on-the landing; sold 1 lig from store at 2½@2½. Lard, 13@13½c in tierces; 14@14½c in kegs. India Bagging, 24@25c; Machine, 25@27c; Hand, 19@20c. Brewsax, 30. Choice sugar in demand at 9@9½c; Good, 8½@8¾c; Cooking Butter, 20@30c. Western Reserve cheese, 15½@16c; Factory, 16@16½. Coffee, fair to prime, 21@22½ candles, light weight 19@20c. Cement, $4 25@4 50. Coffee, Rio, 23@24c; Java, 28@30c. Eggs, 30@32c. Coal Oil, 50c. The Flour market is firm: Superfine, $8@9; X, $10@11; XX, $12@13; XXX, $13 50@14. Jobbing brands, $16 50@18. Market for No. 1 Rifle, $7 75@7 90; No. 2, $7 50@7 75; No 3, $7 25@7 50. Grocery, 7@8c. Country, 6½@7c. Rye, $4 25@5 per barrel. Corn Meal, 2½@2¾c. Molasses, second hand, 60@65c. New Louisiana Molasses, 75@85c in barrels; 75@85c in half barrels. Dry Flint Hides, 12@13c; Dry Salt, 10@12c; Green Salt, 9@10c; Green, 7@8c. Nails, $6 75@7 onties. Onions, in fair supply, $2 50@3. Potatoes dull at $2@3 per barrel; Sweet, 50@75 per bushel. Powder, $8 per keg; half kegs, $4 25; quarters, $2 25. Shot, $8 25@3 50 per sack. Chickens scarce at $3@4 50 per doz. Turkeys, $16@18. Iron Ties, $8@9c. Rope dull at 9@10c for Machine; no demand for hand made. Barrel Salt is steady, $3 50@3 75; Sack, firm at $3@3 25. Malt, $2 10@2 25. Tallow, 8c. Soda 9@10c. Tar per dozen keg, $4@5 50. Wool washed, 25@28c; 15@20c for inferior. Whisky dull at $1 60@1 75 for common. Sugars, crushed and powdered, 18@19c. Coffee, 16@19 for brown to fair; 22@25c. Tobacco, navy and natural leaf, $1 00@1 25; bright pounds fancy, 75@1 25; medium, 50 to 75; common, 25 to 50; smoking, fine and fancy, $1 to 1 25; common, 35 to 75c. Whisky is dull at $1 35 to 2 for common.

The Stock market is poorly supplied with good demand. No. 1 Beeves, 6@6½c; second quality, 5@5½c; inferior, 3@4c. Hogs, gross, 7@ 7½c. Good Sheep are scarce and sell at 5@5½ as to condition. Dressed Hogs, 9@10c.

GRAND SPECIAL SCHEME

—OF THE—

RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS,

TO BE DRAWN ON OR ABOUT

February 15, 1868,

Under the direct auspices of the following well Known Citizens of Memphis:

DIRECTORS.

N. CORONNA, Pres't German National Bank; JOHN S. TOOF, of Toof, Phillips & Co.; W. L. SEAWELL, late of W. L. Seawell & Bros.; ROLFE S. SAUNDERS, U. S. Collector; H. R. PITTMAN, of H. R. Pittman & Co.; GEO. H. LEGUERE, of Ward & Leguere.

N. CORONNA.....Treasurer.

DEPOSITORY.....German National Bank

F. Y. ROCKETT.....Financial Secretary.

$34,500 IN PREMIUMS.

NUMBER of PRIZES, 25.

CERTIFICATES, $5 EACH.

A Fortune or a Homestead for $5.

CAPITAL PRIZE VALUED AT $20,000 00.

Which amount has recently been offered for the Springs and Grounds immediately surrounding.

PRIZE NO. 1.

The celebrated Raleigh Mineral Springs, situated on the confines of Raleigh, late County Seat of Shelby county, Tenn., nine miles northeast of Memphis, and two miles from Wells' Station, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad. These Springs are six and number, of various mineral and medicinal qualities, and are visited every Summer by thousands of seekers of health and pleasure, from all quarters of the country. They are within a few steps of the village of Raleigh, in a beautiful valley, and also within a few hundred feet of Wolf river, which winds around the base of the eminence on which the village of Raleigh is situated, and empties into the "Father of Waters" at Memphis. Numerous remarkable cures of various diseases have been experienced by sojourners at this health-inspiring retreat, and the present proprietor, Col. J. M. Coleman, can produce hundreds of certificates of cures in cases which had been entirely given over by medical skill. The ground surrounding the Springs, and in fact the entire village of Raleigh, rises to an eminence of pure air, and is as remarkable for its healthfulness as beauty of location. The Springs are in fine order, never failing, and are designated as follows:

MAGILL SPRING,
EX SPRING,
MAGNOLIA SPRING,
ARSENIC SPRING,
SULPHUR SPRING,
FREESTONE SPRING.

The place has never been visited by epidemic of any kind, and peculiarly characteristic of its healthfulness is the longevity of the inhabitants. The oldest citizens of Shelby county are residents of Raleigh.

The Springs are as much resorted to by pleasure seekers as by invalids, owing to beauty of scenery and various artificial as well as natural attractions. Commencing with the Springs are a Pavilion, Ladies' Bowling Alley, Rustic Arbors, Reading Saloon, Gents' Bowling Alley, Saloon, Billiard Room, Gymnasium, Refreshment Tables, etc., while Wolf river affords excellent Boating and Fishing.

The ground accompanying the Springs, in the above scheme and included in the First Prize, is fifteen acres in extent, overlooking the valley and affords in addition to a magnificent site for a grand hotel and other buildings; splendid facilities for a park, promenades, etc.

An analysis of the several Springs, by distinguished chemists, shows that they are unsurpassed in mineral and curative properties by any in the United States. There is no reason then why Raleigh should not become as famous as Saratoga, Sharon or Lebanon, and as largely patronized. It needs only capital and enterprise to accomplish this end.

A charter is before the State Legislature for the incorporation of the Springs, and the investment has been inaugurated looking to direct rail communication with Memphis.

For this prize, $20,000 was recently offered, which was declined in order that the above scheme may be fully carried out.

PRIZE NO 2.

The elegant country mansion house and lot residence of Col. J. M. Coleman is within a few rods of the Springs. The house is in first-class order, contains 16 rooms and is beautifully embowered in shade trees. The lot is well fenced and ornamented with fine shade and fruit trees, and affords all necessary outhouses, cisterns, etc. It is situated between the village and Spring Valley, on the main promenade. Value $3500.

PRIZE NO. 3.

One thousand dollars in cash.

PRIZE NO. 4 TO 25.

Twenty-two cottage lots valued at $200 each. These lots are a portion of the village of Raleigh, delightfully situated, all fronting on thoroughfares and will be drawn with the understanding that the winners shall have free access at all times to the springs and belongings.

Details of the Drawing.

Six thousand and seven hundred tickets, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel and the same number of blanks, including twenty five inscribed with the names of the premiums, will be placed in another. From these wheels tickets will be drawn at the same time, and the number drawn will take the premium drawn with simultaneously.

All moneys received upon the sale of these tickets will be placed in the German National Bank of Memphis, and will remain there to the credit of the Association until the drawing takes place.

References.

C F Chamberlain & Co | B Lowenstine Bros & Co
Idler, Stix & Co | H Babb
O Falls | E M Apperson & Co
O C Boone & Co.

NOTICE.

Persons ordering Certificates by mail can send greenbacks to the amount of five dollars in registered letters, and postoffice or express drafts, payable to our order for larger amounts at par, will be received. Address town, county and State carefully written.

All orders, money, certificates and communications should be addressed to

F. Y. ROCKETT,
Financial Secretary,
At Phœnix Mutual Ins. Co., Rooms 280 Main street, Memphis, Tenn. ja8 1d

SMITH & DUNNING,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 65 SOUTH STREET,

JAMES SMITH,
RICE DUNNING,
CHARLES OSGOOD. } NEW YORK.

Represented by Colonel J. A. BRIDGLAND,
dec29 1f Memphis, Tenn.

M. J. ROSSELL,

WHOLESALE GROCER
COTTON FACTOR
and Commission Merchant,
316 FRONT STREET,
Nat. Monroe and Union, MEMPHIS.

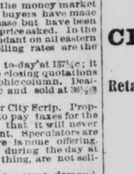
BY J. C. CULBERTSON, formerly of DeSoto county, and W. D. HOBAN, of Marshall county, Miss., respectfully solicit

CHURN DASHER.

FINLEY'S

CHURN DASHER.

Retail Price Everywhere, - $3 00



PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SOUTHERN States for FINLEY'S CHURN DASHER," at the popular CHINA HALL of

EASTLAND, LLOYD & GILBERT,

No. 321 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.,

and for sale by agents everywhere.

AGENTS WANTED

IN EVERY COUNTY in the UNITED STATES.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Agents Wanted

In every county in the United States for the FINLEY CHURN DASHER. Liberal inducements to active and reliable men.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.,
321 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.,
Agents for the United States.

Madison, Gibson, Dyer,

Obion, Henry and Hardeman counties, Tenn.; and Marshall, Lafayette, Pontotoc and Yallobusha counties, Miss., are open to agency for the FINLEY CHURN DASHER. Apply immediately to

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Col. W. Underwood,

The popular candidate for municipal honors, says butter is made at his house in less than five (5) minutes with the FINLEY DASHER. W. B. Waldran, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, uses the FINLEY DASHER. Ask him if he can now afford to do without it? Dr. J. Y. Cummings says butter is obtained at his house in from three to five minutes with the FINLEY DASHER. Go and get one and try it yourself. Price, $6 00, cash.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.,
321 Main street.

Young Men

Who cannot make money at clerking, CAN with a little effort and a little capital, make money, surely and rapidly, by sale of the FINLEY CHURN DASHER. Come and see us, and we will convince you.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.,
Agents for the United States.

Get One

Of the FINLEY CHURN DASHERS and try it; if not fully up to representation, return it and get your Three Dollars.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

Everybody Knows

The genial "Charlie" Morris. He says the FINLEY CHURN DASHER beats everything in Arkansas. John M. Woodson, of Germantown, is astonishing and delighting the good housekeepers of his neighborhood with the marvelous work the DASHER. Can't please your wife and daughters better than by adding a DASHER to your household inventory. Only $3 00. Agents wanted everywhere.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

E. W. Caldwell,

Shelby Depot, says no housekeeper ought to be without a FINLEY CHURN DASHER, and no one certainly will after one trial, for the trifling sum of $3 00. Ask Dr. Henry Dickery, Dr. Love and General J. C. N. Robertson, of Hernando, what they would take for their FINLEY DASHERS if they could not get another. Perhaps they would surprise you with their answers. Retailed everywhere at $3 00. More agents wanted.

Eight Hundred and Seven

(807) FINLEY CHURN DASHERS sold in one week—all guaranteed and not one yet returned. "Old fogies," don't wait for fear that you may possibly be humbugged. No "Yankee humbug." If it does not perform all we promise for it, come and get your money again.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

"Western Reserve"

and "Goshen" housekeepers and dairymen pronounce the FINLEY CHURN DASHER the best churning implement yet seen. Try it yourself, and you will be fully convinced. Retail at $3 00.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

2000 Finley Churn Dashers

To arrive next week. Agents can be profitably employed. Our agents are all making money. You can do the same, if you will try.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

General R. E. Lee,

Of Virginia, has a FINLEY DASHER. Col. Nath. Adams, Stanton Depot, uses FINLEY DASHER. Col. J. J. Fackler, of Huntsville, Ala., uses FINLEY DASHER. G. D. Winchell, of Cincinnati, says nothing equal to the DASHER. Mrs. A. D. Smith, of Rochester, N. Y., uses one of the DASHERS. Col. H. K. Strong, of Dixon, Ill., pronounces the DASHER a success. Dr. J. M. Owen, of Russellville, Ky., says it can't be beat. The venerable editor of the Jackson Whig, W. W. Gates, does not hesitate to recommend the DASHER in highest terms. And so will any other individual who will TRY IT. Retail Price, $3 00. Exclusive agencies and good terms to the right sort of men with a small capital. Call upon, or write to,

J. A. CAMERON & CO.,
321 Main street.

Exactly the Right Sort

Of men can get most favorable agencies for Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Texas, Louisiana, Virginia, Maryland and California. Exclusive county agencies in almost every State in the Union. Good business pinck and persevr rance, with a hundred or more dollars cash capital will make MORE MONEY with one or me re good counties in sale of the FINLEY CHURN DASHER than many overshadowing establishments" with their thousands of capital. If you don't understand this declaration, call and be convinced.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.

TO SUIT

dec17 1m

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee—ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

Walt & Johnson,

of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition: that the payment of debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignee of their estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 49 Main street, in Waldran Block, Memphis, Tennessee, before Thomas J. Latham, Esq., Register, on the 20th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Memphis, Tenn., 9th day of January, A. D., 1868.

J. M. TOMENY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Western District of Tennessee.

By J. B. BINGHAM,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

ja10 2t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee—ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

T. F. Wright & Son,

of Paris, in the county of Henry, and State of Tennessee, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Trenton, Tenn., before S. W. Hatchett, Esq., Register, on the 8th day of January, A.D., 1868, at 12 o'clock m.

Memphis, Tenn., 8th day of January, A. D., 1868.

J. M. TOMENY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, W. D. of Tenn.

By J. B. BINGHAM,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

ja10 2t

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HOFFHEIMER BROTHERS'
CELEBRATED
BAVARIAN BITTERS,
The best Bitters in the Market as a
TONIC AND APPETIZER.
NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,
276 Front Row.

Nathan Hoffheimer & Co.,
COMMISSION
—AND—
Forwarding Merchants,
Wholesale Dealers in
Imported and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS
Tobacco, Etc., Etc.,
No. 276 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Always on hand, a large supply of
Old Bourbon & Rye Whiskies,
Also, the Celebrated
BAVARIAN BITTERS.
oct2.

Just Received!

10 barrels Cook's Five Year Old Bourbon.
2 quarter pipes "Pelly nisin" Brandy.

We have also a large and choice stock of
Rye and Bourbon Whiskies,
Cordials, Liquors, and the
Celebrated Bavarian Bitters.
NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,
au25 276 Front Street.

D. H. EVANS,
IMPORTER
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
WINES, LIQUORS
AND CIGARS,
No. 14 Monroe Street, Memphis.

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE
Liquor Dealers,
281 : MAIN STREET : 281
Memphis, : : : Tennessee.
jan23 1f

A. VACCARO, M. MAGUYNEY, JR.
B. VACCARO, A. B. VACCARO.

A. VACCARO & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
my8

U. S. BONDED CELLAR.

NATHAN BRO.'S & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
RHENISH & FRENCH WINES,
LIQUORS,
Foreign Fruits
AND PRODUCE.
No. 262 Second Street,
OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

BOOKS.
LAW BOOKS,
School Books,
Novels,
And a Fine Stock of Stationery,
—AT—
C. C. CLEAVES & CO.'S,
No. 312 Second Street,
dec6 1m Corner of Monroe.

ELLIOTT & CO.,
Receiving, Forwarding
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 Promenade Street,
Foot of Jefferson, Opp. Steamboat Landing,
Office Up-Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Dealers in
Hay, Oats, Corn,
AND UP-COUNTRY PRODUCE,
No. 82 Real Street, near Bayou Bridge.
September, 1867. sol

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
CAMPBELL & MILLER,
No. 6
WALL STREET, NEW YORK
$500,000
TO LOAN ON
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STATE,
COUNTY, TOWN,
—AND—
RAILROAD BONDS,
TO SUIT.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee—ss.

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of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition: that the payment of debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 49 Main street, in Waldran Block, Memphis, Tennessee, before Thomas J. Latham, Esq., Register, on the 20th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock a. m.

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J. M. TOMENY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Western District of Tennessee.

By J. B. BINGHAM,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

ja10 2t

NEW YORK CARDS.

TERWILLIGER & CO.,
Manufacturers of the Improved Triple Flange
Fire and Burglar Proof
SAFES,
With Combination and Powder-Proof Locks. Warranted free from Dampness.
Manufactory, 189 to 192 West Houston St., Depot, 109 Maiden Lane, near Pearl St.
se5 dawlom NEW YORK.

THE
BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.
PIANO-FORTES.

WHOLESALE AGENCY.

THE subscriber, late a member of this well known firm, has established a Wholesale Agency,

783 Broadway, New York City,

Opposite A. T. Stewart's Dry Goods Palace, corner 10th street.

Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore. He will supply these superior Instruments to the trade, Wholesale and Retail, at the very Lowest Prices, made with the Improved Iron Rim and Frame (cast in one solid plate). They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

All these Pianos have overstrung Scales, giving the combination with the Patent Iron Rim and Frame, Full, Round, Powerful and Sweet Melodious Tone. The Cases are unsurpassed in appearance and easily and safely handled.

Warranted to prove satisfactory, or the money refunded.

Address all orders to

Siberia Ott,
se5 dawlom 783 Broadway, New York.

KAVANAGH & DECKER'S
BILLIARD TABLES

THE most reliable Cushion used on Billiard Tables is the

Cat-Gut Cushion,

Manufactured by KAVANAUGH & DECKER, and patented December 18, 1866. (See Scientific American, No. 16, No. 3).

It is the only Cushion that possesses all the qualities essential to a Perfect Cushion. It is the most elastic and most durable Cushion ever offered to the billiard-playing public, as is abundantly proven by the great demand for it since its introduction. The peculiarity which distinguishes the Cat-Gut Cushion and renders it superior to all others, is the lightened cord of cat-gut which reaches the face and edge of the rubber and running the full length of the cushion, which prevents the ball from bedding into the rubber and jumping from the tables The addition of the cat-cord also adds much to the elasticity of the cushion.

The Cat-cut Cushion has already been applied to over 1000 tables, which are in constant use. It can be applied to tables of any make, for $75 per set.

Kavanagh & Decker's Factory, at the corner of Centre and Canal streets, N. Y., is the most complete of the kind in the world. The machinery of the most improved character, the lumber drying room the largest in the United States, the material used the best that can be purchased, and the workmen thoroughly skilled.

Billiard Cloth, Balls, Cues and Trimmings, all of the best make, constantly on hand.

Kavanagh & Decker are the only agents in this country for Kay's Cue Cement adjudged by competent authorities to be the best Cement ever used.

Full size Tables cut down for $100.

Send for Illustrated Price List.

KAVANAGH & DECKER,
Corner of Centre and Canal streets,
se5 1y&20 New York City.

Our Latest Improved
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.
499 Broadway, N. Y.,
GROVESTEEN & CO.,

THESE instruments, after the most flattering testimonials from all the Judges in the country, who, at our solicitation, have tested them in the severest manner possible, have been awarded the HIGHEST PRIZE, "THE BEST PIANO FORTE MADE IN THE WORLD."

It has also been awarded to us, during the *thirty-six* years that we have manufactured Pianos, *twelve thousand* of which are now in use in the United States and Europe, to give the finest instrument at the lowest cost. Our superior facilities enable us to offer them from one to three hundred dollars less than any other First Class House.

The tones of these instruments are remarkable for their peculiar Sweetness and Great Brilliancy, never losing that quality when forced to their utmost capacity. The power register retaining its positiveness, does not destroy the saddle and upper registers by subduing with them in disagreeable confusion, the refined beauty of tone being equally delightful to the unpractised ear and to the most cultivated ear.

They are an entirely new style of Piano, finished on the most superb manner, *with four full round corners front and back*, heavily carved legs and Lyre ornamental tone richly moulded, and each instrument is fully warranted for five years.

sep5 dawly

JAMES VICK,
IMPORTER AND GROWER OF
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
—OF—
Seeds, and Floral Guide for 1868,

IS now published and ready to send out. It makes a work of about one hundred large pages, containing full descriptions of the

Choicest Flowers and Vegetables Grown,

with plain directions for Soving Seed, Culture, etc. It is beautifully illustrated with more than ONE HUNDRED FINE WOOD ENGRAVINGS of Flowers and Vegetables, and a beautiful colored Plate of Flowers, well printed, on the finest paper, and one of the most beautiful as well as the most instructive works of the kind published. Sent to all who apply, by mail, post paid, for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost. Address, JAMES VICK,
ja8 eod 6t Rochester, N. Y.

To CONSUMPTIVES.

It is authenticated that one-fifth of the inhabitants of this country and Europe die of Consumption. No disease has been more thoroughly studied, and its nature less understood; there is no disease upon which exists a greater diversity of opinion, and no disease which has more completely baffled all medical skill and remedial agencies.

Some of the prominent symptoms are Cough, Expectoration, Shortness of Breath, Irritation about the Lungs and Chest, darting Pains in the Sides and Back, Emaciation, and general negative condition of the whole system.

Persons suffering with this dread disease, or any of its concomitants, should lose no time in possessing themselves of the proper Remedy in order that they may stay its ravages, and be restored to health. The

Rev. A. E. Wilson's

Prepared Prescription for the Cure of

Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis,

COUGHS, COLDS,

And all Throat and Lung Affections,

By the use of which he was restored to health in a few weeks, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, Consumption, has now been in use over ten years with the most marked success.

This remedy is prepared from the original Recipe, chemically pure, by the Rev. EDWARD WILSON, of Brooklyn, second district, Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York.

A pamphlet containing the original prescription will full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, with symptoms, correspondence and cure, can be obtained (free of charge) of Mr. Wilson, as above, or by calling on or addressing

G. W. JONES & CO., Druggists,
No. 257 Main Street,
nov11 wsm Memphis, Tenn.

University of Louisiana---Medical Department.

FACULTY:

A H CENAS, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
JAMES JONES, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
WARREN STONE, M.D., Professor of Surgery.
T G RICHARDSON, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
J W MALLET, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry.
SAMUAL M BEMISS, M.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
STANFORD E CHAILLE, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.
FRANK H HAMILTON, M.D., Processor pro tem of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

DEMONSTRATORS OF ANATOMY,

WM C NICHOLS, M.D., C J BICKHAM, M.D.

The Spring Annual Course of Lectures in this institution will begin November 11th, and end in the following March. Preliminary lectures will be delivered in the Charity Hospital, commencing October 15th, at which time also the most extensive room for Practical Anatomy will be opened. The facilities of the school, heretofore unsurpassed, have, by the liberality of the State authorities, been greatly increased during the past season, so that now every Chair has attached to it a Practical Demonstrator, in which students are taught to observe for themselves the facts set forth in the lectures.

Fees for all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, (paid but once) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10. By mail, post paid, for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Fees for all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, (paid but once) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10. For further information address

PROF. S. M. BEMISS,
au8 w Acting Dean.

HUME F. HILL. A. J. WHEELER

HILL & WHEELER,
General Claim & Collecting Agents,
No. 19 Madison Street (Up Stairs.)
Selden Block, - - MEMPHIS, TENN.

WILL attend to and prosecute all claims in Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, and Mississippi or Arkansas. One of the firm will always be ready to make trips to any county in this or other States, to collect or secure Claims that may be placed in their hands.

Merchants will find that we shall attend to their interest as well as any Special Agent that they could employ.

All Kinds of Claims or Accounts Solicited.

As to Competency and Reliability, we refer to any of the Old Lawyers and Citizens of Memphis.

decl1m

Dr. C. B. NORRIS,
OCULIST.
Cures all Kinds of Sore Eyes.
Office in Bethell Block, up-stairs. Entrance on Main street.
ja2 wlm

"PERUVIAN BARK BITTERS."
CELEBRATED TONIC:
A Certain Preventive for Fever and Ague.

C. L. KOUNS & BRO., 59 Common St., N. O., Wholesale Agents. Manufactured by Dr. J. A. Co., Wholesale Druggists, Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

OUR HERO.

"Oh, hallow'd's the spot where our hero lies sleeping,"
Beneath the green willow where grasses are creeping—
Where roses are nodding their crimson and snow,
And daisies are springing from dear dust below;
Where lilies are lifting their cups full of dew,
And violets are op'ning their eyes of soft blue;
Where myrtle-boughs bend, and light on the wing
Wild birds in the sunlight still circle and sing.

He died for his country—ah! what prouder fame
Could brighten and hallow a warrior's name?
He died as he lived—both valiant and brave—
And calm now he slumbers in grass-covered grave,
As shadows that lie soft and still at his feet,
While wild birds are ch'rping their *reveille* sweet.

He died for his country—ah, yes; that we know;
But can that thought quicken the dear dust below?
Can *that* thought awaken our soldier from sleep
Where willows are bending and green grasses creep?
Can *that* thought e'er heal the wound in our heart?
And give us our darling again from his rest?
Can it fill the chair at table and hearth?
Or smather our sobs under echoing mirth?

Can it waken the voice that we so loved to hear?
Or thrill with the hand-clasp we once held so dear?
Ah, no! let Fame drop her laurels on many a grave,
Where slumber in silence the valiant and brave—
But one kiss from his lips—one glance of his eye
Were worth more to us than whole nations could buy!

HUMPHREY MARSHALL, JR.

BEECHLAND, September 25.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Gen. Miles, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau of the State of North Carolina, has arrived in this city and reported to Gen. Howard. He is here in connection with affairs of the Bureau in the State under his supervision.

The Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, sent to that body to-day a statement of the following expenditures by that Department: Edward Pierpont, counsel in the Surratt case, $5000; H. H. Emmons, $1000 in the matter of extradition of prisoners in the St. Albans raids, etc.; the Governor of Vermont, $1,700, in a matter of the raiders, including the expenses in the case. All the above sums were charged to the appropriation for bringing home prisoners from foreign countries. Brady & Tryphoga, $1500, in the case of Jones vs. Secretary of State for false imprisonment, which was charged to the appropriation for expenses under the habeas corpus act. H. H. Emmons, $3510 for services in extradition case on the British Provinces. There was also allowed to William Blaest, United States Consul at Dublin, $1600, in defense of Fenians, counsel fees, etc. Both of these accounts were charged to the appropriation for expenses under the neutrality act. Wm. Evarts, $6000, for services and expenses in England; William C. Johnson, $1000, in the matter of the Hudson Bay Company. There have also been allowed to H. J. Moore, United States Consul at London, $6000, for amount paid in England in the case of Ferguson and McRae; and to Thos. H. Dudley, Consul at Liverpool, $23,474 in various cases, including the Alexandria and Brisban, rebel rams, etc., which has been charged to the appropriation for contingent expenses for foreign intercourse. The Secretary says it is proper to observe that most of the foregoing amounts include attorneys' fees and other expenses, apart from counsel fees proper, which it is impossible to discriminate in this report. In reply to the inquiry whether the department has paid for reporting any trials in the Supreme Court, there had been paid to F. H. Smith, for the Surratt trial, the sum of $2250, which was charged to the appropriation for bringing home prisoners from foreign countries; to Messrs. Washington, Underhill and Kays $684, for reporting the Meteor case, at the request of Judge Betts, of the District Court of New York.

A Washington special says that Gen. Howard's report has been materially amended, and was adopted by the Senate Military Committee, but will not be reported till Doolittle has time to make a minority report. It is contemplated by this amendment, to put the whole rule of the South in Grant's hands.

NEW YORK, January 10.—An Atlanta special to the *Herald* states that rumors are current that Gov. Jenkins and Treasurer Jones will be removed. Gen. Meade is awaiting instructions from Gen. Grant in the matter. Having all the papers on the subject, Gov. Jenkins will not pay out any money for the Convention, and if his removal is attempted, he will sue out an injunction from the United States Court.

BALTIMORE, January 9.—Robert Fowler was to-day re-elected State Treasurer by the Legislature in joint convention.

NEW YORK, January 10.—A Richmond special to the *Herald* says Hunnicutt created quite an excitement in the Convention, yesterday, by calling Henry A. Wise and R. M. T. Hunter traitors. Mr. Hunter, relative to the latter, called Hunnicutt a liar, and Mr. Leggett indorsed Hunter. After considerable contentious, during which pistols were shown, the whole subject was referred to a committee. Much feeling exists.

PITTSBURG, January 10.—The river is nine feet and falling. Weather clear. Thermometer 11 degrees.

What We Shall Get From Asia.

When trade once fairly opens between our Pacific States and their opposite in Asia, we shall find that the swarming laborers of that vast hive of population will furnish us a thousand things to contribute to our comfort and enjoyment, at rates that appear exceedingly small compared with the prices that are paid for similar articles of use and luxury made in Europe and in this country. A ship load of Chinese wares recently seized by the custom officers of San Francisco, and the invoice contained articles like the following:

Hundred sets of porcelain, bought for four dollars a set.

Beautiful fans, painted by hand in brilliant colors, with figures of dragons and Chinese beauties purchased at a cent each.

Spades for garden use, bought in China at the cost of a few cents each.

Straw hats of a good quality, invoiced at a cent each.

Nice baskets, in sets of four, costing in Celestial Kingdom but four cents each.

And other commodities, the product of Chinese industry, procured in that country at prices proportionately small.

When that some of these articles are to be sent on to the Atlantic coast, as illustrations of the abundance of labor in the market of China, the marvelous small cost at which all commodities of Chinese handiwork can be procured, and the still more marvelously small cost at which a family can make a shift to subsist in a country where labor is so exceedingly cheap.

The Assassination of Colonel Sanchez.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, (Cor. N. Y. Times.)

The assassination of Colonel Platon Sanchez, the Mexican Liberal, who was President of the court martial which tried Maximilian, on the road from Catorce to San Luis, on the 18th of November, was but a token, and a significant one, of the inevitable revolution in Mexico. His executioner was Domingo Perez, an ex-sergeant of Maximilian's body-guard, a well-educated Mexican and long notorious for personal exploits of daring bravery. Perez at the time stopped the coach post, and calling to Colonel Sanchez, said, "I am under the necessity of avenging the death of my Emperor, and you, who pronounced his death sentence, and ordered his speedy execution, must be the first to die." He then fired at Sanchez, the ball from his Spencer rifle passing through the Colonel's head, and caused instant death. The sergeant then called upon the troops, who had all been under Imperial commands and corporals, telling them, "all who desired to do so may now retire to their homes, while those who wish to follow me to the Pacific coast will take a few steps forward." Of the 180 men, fifteen signified their intention of going home, and left with their arms. The remaining 165 followed Perez towards the State of Jalisco. They were armed with Spencer's eight and Henry's twelve-shooter rifles, and were splendidly mounted. They opened the safe containing the army funds, which Sanchez had in his possession, and took therefrom its contents, $1700 in all.

THE following paragraph from the New York *Times*, probably give a fair illustration of the suffering endured by very poor people in that city, who have been thr